The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,282 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd Jan.
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th „
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th „
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th „
L. Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perrins	27th „
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th „
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th „
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th „
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th „
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	6th March,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 346, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Feb.
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemesich	3,500	450	12th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	10th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	14th Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	about 20th Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	To follow
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russell	do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 20, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	17th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	31st „
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.
SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 26th January, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscut, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,982 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1885, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
* CLAN MACDONALD	2,642	Millar	1st Feb.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewley	11th do.
* CLAN MONROE	2,197	Campbell	21st do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Darley	1st Mar.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damages must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1885. Agents.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have been APPOINTED WATCH-MAKERS and JEWELLERS to HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM, G. C. S I., and to HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER NAWAB SALAR JUNGH, BAHADOOR.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties Easy of digestion and of exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for convalescents and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny „ „	„ „	0 6
One Shilling „ „	„ „	0 12
Eighteenpenny „ „	„ „	1 0
Two Shillings „ „	„ „	1 12
Four Shillings „ „	„ „	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs.	7 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	41 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	66

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS.	SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS.	PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS.	PALETTE KNIVES. MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS.	DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
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HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of 31st January, 1885, for the supply of best new CARDIFF and LONDONDERRY in equal quantity for 12 months. For further particulars, apply at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or lowest tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઇની કું॰
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 20th January, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses Shops Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street, Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.	ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.	PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.	STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.	CURVES, SET SQUARES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.	DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.	METALLIC TAPES.
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TREACHER & CO. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.	OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
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TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.	SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRTS! PERFECT & EASY FITTING SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

HOAR & CO.'S

	Rs.		Rs
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36		

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)

HOAR & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

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MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

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CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

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FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

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THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CLARETS IN WOOD, EX S.S. VENETIA

Per Hhd. of 46 gallons. Cash.				Per Hhd. of 46 gallons. Cash.
Rs. 180 0	...	BORDEAUX	..	Rs. 180 0
220 0	..	MEDOC SUPERIEUR	...	220 0
255 0	..	ST. EMILION	..	255 0
300 0	...	ST. JULIEN	...	300 0

The above AS IN PREVIOUS SHIPMENTS have been specially selected for India from the choicest growths of the GIRONDE only.

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Pay, Pensions, and Accounts Collected.
Passengers MET, baggage cleared or shipped
Passages by ALL steamers booked FREE.
Agents for MOFUSSIL SHIPPERS.

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BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON,
RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,
Including Oriental and Oriental Subjects;
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Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

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Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.
Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

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As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.
WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brochetts, Pineapples, Dry Ginger, &c.
DESSERT DRY FRUITS—Muscatelles, Almonds, Hazel Nuts, Apricots, Pestachio Nuts, &c,
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums. &c.
BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults of children.
RUSSIAN TORPEDOES—The delight of the little folks.
CHOCOLATE MENIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitaine, Burnt Almonds, Lozenges, &c., &c.
CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, AND BIRTHDAY CARDS, perfect Gems.
CONFECTIONERY—English, French and Allahabad, Send for detail list.
CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence*.

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ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT DIRECT AND CHEQUES MADE PAYABLE TO
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or Name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

Twenty Years' Crucial Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain, and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the system, dependant upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercuriel and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of manhood.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE This elegant Phosphatic combination being a natural vitalising Restorative Food for the Brain and Nerves, Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Business Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa, Dysentry, &c.

PHOSPHODYNE Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplies the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

PHOSPHODYNE "In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) disease, I have found no medicine produce any such favourable results as Phosphodyne; it impregnates the Blood with its Electrical properties, and revives the exhausted frame; it increases the flesh and strength, the vivacity, and cheerfulness of spirits such as no other medicine ever did before."—H.M. SWEET, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—Col. J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
OF THE PLAY OF THE SEASON!

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
Will perform their extremely popular Parsee
Social Play of
ASLAJEE OF 60 WISHING TO MARRY
SHERIN OF 17.
To conclude with scenes from a new Powerful Magic Lantern.

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER SUPPLY of Foot's Celebrated LINEN MARKING PENCIL.

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EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price, Re. 1-12; Post-free, Rs. 2 each.

Pot-Bouille.
Her Two Husbands.
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Claude's Confession.
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Ladies' Paradise.
Girl in Scarlet.
La Belle Liza.
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Albine.
Mysteries of Marseilles.

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SECOND EDITION
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION,
PART I.,
containing
Tables for calculating Interest, Commission and
Exchange in Rupees and Sterling.
By M. K. TODIVALA,
Price Rs. 3. Post-free Rs. 3-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
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LATEST ARRIVAL.
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels, Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for Net Cash.

	Rs.	a.
A Manual of Marine Engineering; by Seaton...	11	4
"Wrinkles" in Practical Navigation; by Lecky	9	8
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Thomas Carlyle: a History of his life in London 1834-1881, 2 vols ...	20	0
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Dolby's Charles Dickens as I knew him ...	3	12
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Dorothy Forster, by Walter Besant ...	2	4
Man's Destiny; by John Fiske... ...	2	4
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Nicholas Nickleby; by Dickens ...	1	0
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Aids to Long Life; by N. E. Davies ...	1	4
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A Roman Singer, by F. M. Crawford ...	3	0
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Ward and Lock's Popular Law Dictionary ...	3	15
Ellew Middleton, by Lady G. Fullerton ...	3	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

23rd January 1885.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Mount Nepean, now in the occupation of H. J. P. Thompson, Esq., and formerly occupied by C. F. Farran, Esq. Rent, Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "THE WILDERNESS" on Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, former residence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of S. Solomon, Esq., nearly opposite to Justice Nanabhai Harridass. It has a handsome drawing, dining and, an billiard room and four bed and bath-rooms. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on "THE RIDGE," a very desirable BUNGALOW lately in the occupation of D. Watson, Esq., now under thorough repairs nearly at a cost of Ten thousand rupees, and the owner is willing to make such changes so as to suit the intended tenants' requirements and convenience. For rent and other particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on "Lands End-road," Malabar Hill, on the sea shore. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The newly built upper-storied BUNGALOW on "the Rridge" Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C. S. I., for rent and other particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, consists of a handsome drawing, dining-room, and four bed rooms. For rent and other particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, for six months certain a completely and handsomely furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, for about a year certain, a desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, on the sea side. Rent, Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FORT.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, a very desirable TOP FLOOR togther with an attic floor near the Gymkhana, in one of the Royal buildings on the Esplanade opposite to the statue of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. For rent and other particulars. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, TOP FLOOR of a house in Hornby-row. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next TOP-FLOOR of a house in Church-gate-street now in the occupation of Mr. Dunnett. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a lower roomed BUNGALOW in Lower Colaba. Rent, Rs. 45. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	,,	1	0
Seltzer Water...	,,	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade ...	,,	1	0
Ginger Ale	,,	1	8
Raspberryade...	,,	1	0
Aërated Water	,,	0	12
Potash Water	,,	0	12
Lithia Water...	,,	1	8
Vichy Water	,,	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DECCAN PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
धी डेक्कन पेपर मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

THE whole of the Capital, viz., Rs. 4,00,000 having been taken up and applications amounting to Rs. 25,000 having been received in excess, the Directors, as indicated in para 17 of the Prospectus and provided for in the Articles of Association of the Company, intend to place before a meeting of the shareholders to be held next month, a proposition to increase the capital up to 5 lakhs. This will enable the Directors to order out larger machinery, which, as the working expenses will remain nearly the same, is expected to cause economy in the cost of production.

In the meanwhile applications for shares will be received as hitherto.

If the increase be agreed to in the allotment of shares, with the sanction of the meeting, preference will be given according to priority of application.

N. PUDUMJEE & CO.
Secretaries, Managers, and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between the undersigned BYRAMJEE SORABJEE BALIVALA and MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE BALIVALA in the business of Wine and Spirit Merchants at Bombay under the names or styles of KING JOHN and SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 30th of November Vad Samvat 1940 (18th October 1884). All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Byramjee Sorabjee, who alone will continue the said business under the said names or styles of "King John" and Sorabjee Rustomjee's Son on his own sole responsibility.—Dated this 23th day of January, 1885.

BYRAMJEE SORABJEE BALIVALA.
MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE BALIVALA.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES AND COTTON BUYERS.

THE STODGART PATENT COTTON OPENER MIXING AND CLEANING MACHINE

OVERCOMES all objections to machines of previous design, absolute security from risk of Fire.

Dispenses entirely with labour and beating with canes.

Guaranteed to open and mix 400 lbs. of cotton per minute.

References and full particulars can be obtained from

The Sole Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Canton in the Empire of China and of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, but now of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, Merchant, who was carrying on business at Canton aforesaid, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th March, 1848, under a Petition for adjudication filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above estate will be held by Edward James Ackroyd, the Registrar of the said Court on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Supreme Court House.

The said Edward James Ackroyd is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Brereton, Wotton, and Deacon are the Solicitors acting for the said Bankrupt.

At the said meeting, the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the creditors.

In case no creditors of the Bankrupt come in and prove their debts and make claim to the sum of Rs. 4,413, 77 in Court standing to the credit of the said estate the said Bankrupt will apply to the Court for the payment out to him of the said sum—Dated this 6th day of January, 1885.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON.
Solicitors Acting for the said Bankrupt, 35, Queens-road, Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMES BEVIS, CHARLES EDWARD BENN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, all of No. 3, King William-street, London, and JOHN GREY RUSSELL, at present residing in Bombay, British Merchants, carrying on business in London and Liverpool, under the style or firm of BEVIS, RUSSELL and Co., and in Bombay under the style or firm of BENN, ASHLEY & Co., have contracted to SELL to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHOTANI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim in and to said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 26, Apollo-road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land at Bombay lately forming part of the Bombay Green and now part of the Elphinstone Circle on the East side of Bank-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing 630 square yards or thereabouts registered under New Revenue Survey No. 9,318, and bounded on the west by Bank-street, on the south by a public street known as Green-street, on the north by property in the occupation of Messrs. John Fleming & Co. and others, and on the east by property in the occupation of Purvis Customs' Agency and others, with the messuage or dwelling house and godown standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 32, which said piece of land and premises are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1885

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF DUBASH BOAT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-0 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder, one dubash boat, complete, Muchwa "Heerjee Khan," burthen 66 candies, length 43-8, breadth 10-5, and depth 4-7, 16¼ tons.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

On account of the concern, will sell in small lots to suit purchasers.

1 case containing a large lot of feather-hats, trimmed and lined, of various styles and pattern.

4 dozen ostrich feathers.

36 rolls of doffer, roller, cleaner, and lickerin fillets.

A consignment of Indian tea, orange-pekoe, pekoe-souchong, mixture.

1 case silk rugs, fancy-color.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1885, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, from 1st April, 1885, up to the 31st March, 1886.

Particulars regarding terms of contract and printed forms of tenders and schedules of stores required are procurable at this Office on payment.

F. J. CALDECOTT, Lieut. Col., R. A.,
Supdt. Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 21st January, 1885.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S G. S. RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

WITH reference to advertisement inserted in this paper dated for Accountants and Clerks, the undersigned informs applicants that a selection has been made, and no applications after this date will be taken into consideration.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN,
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed.)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT! OF
BLACK SHEEP OR SOCIAL PESTS,
A popular Guzerati play,
By NANABHOY R. RANINA, Esq.
SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1885.
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
Opposite the Crawford Market.
*** SECURE YOUR SEATS IN TIME, PLEASE.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH,—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING at the Bath premises on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 7-30 a.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Needles, annas 12 per dozen. Best Newhurst's Cotton Re. 1 a dozen. Reels, parts, needles, silk, cotton, thread, or oil sent by V. P. Post.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

LE PETIT SABLONNIER, Rs. 10.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

COMPOUNDERS.—WANTED, three good COMPOUNDERS immediately, apply with testimonials, to B. PHILLIP & Co., either at Bombay or Poona.

BONA FIDE SALE of the Rev. Mr. Sharpin's valuable household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, pictures, plants, &c., at Marine-lines, to-day, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, PONY and CART, turn-out, complete, Rs. 250. Apply Mr. C. F. PEARSON, Treacher and Co., Limited, Byculla, or at Lands End-road, Malabar Hill.

JUST RECEIVED.—Flying Machines going 200 feet up in air, 4 annas each. Thousands of other Toys very cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS, 252, Esplanade Cross-road.

ON VIEW, Dr. Hatch's household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockery-ware, at Gibb's-road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne, as supplied to the Cawnpore and other Clubs. Address Representative of Caldwell and Co., Waverly Hotel, Bombay.

2 NEW COTTAGE PIANOS, by Krauss, 1 Cottage Piano by Acherberg, and 2 Grand Pianos by Collard, will be sold at Crawford and Co.'s Auction on Monday, 27th Jan, at 3 p.m.

WANTED, in a Solicitor's Office, a well educated and thoroughly trustworthy MANAGING CLERK. Liberal salary to one having the necessary qualifications. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

AT Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, a Grey Arab HORSE, 6 years, 14-0¾ high, goes well in harness, the property of an officer, proceeded to England. To be seen at SCOTT & Co.'s stables, prior to time of sale.

THE BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.—The share certificate in this Company are not yet ready for issue. As soon as they are ready intimation will be given of the fact to shareholders.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWARE, LATHAM & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE, Reserve for Great Britain, is the brand used at the Clubs. Obtainable only from PHIPSON & Co.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth); Bapty Brothers; Bombay Flour Mills; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers.—MRS. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their house should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

TO BE LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Church Gate-street, for offices. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

PATENT ANTICAT MOUSE-TRAP, perpetual and self-setting, made entirely of tin-ware, easy to set, Re. 1 cash.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

WE have to sell a FULL-DRESS SADDLE CLOTH, nearly new.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Meadow and Hummum-streets, Fort.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9 Meadow-st. Bombay

THE Original Hotel in Poona, ROYAL FAMILY most conveniently situated near the railway station. Unexceptional testimonials under present management.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

WANTED, a first class BOOK-KEEPER experienced in Railway, Engineering or Contracting work. Liberal terms will be given to a competent man. Apply A.L. Z., this office.

COME AND SEE NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS Angolas, Tweeds, coatings, &c., Suits Rs. 20 to 25 Trousers- all-wool, from Rs. 8.—John Mahomed and Co. 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S FANCY-DRESS PARTY.—Reduced rate to the 15th February. Terms Cash. 1 doz. cabinets Rs. 20. 1 doz cartes, Rs. 13. No half a dozen will be given P. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, INSPECTOR for the maintenance of telegraph line and offices, with a thorough knowledge of the Telephone. Apply giving full particulars to Chief Engineer and Agent, W. I. P. R., Mormugao, Goa.

FRIDAY, 30th JAN. CONCERT in TOWN HALL for SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE under patronage of H. E. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON and Miss FERGUSSON. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, may be secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE EGYPTIAN DELIGHT.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes. Each per 100. Wolseley, Rs. 3-8; Khedive, Rs. 2-8 and Sphinx, Rs. 2. D. Macropolo, sole agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugted Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office

DRIED COD FISH, SALT HERRINGS, HAM, Bacon, Cheese, &c., can be had; PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

THE REV. JOHN FORGAN will be inducted as Minister of this Church on the forenoon of Sunday first, the 25th inst, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Forgan will preach the same evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EOS
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
No. 12, Kalbadavee-road,

HAS OPENED NEW STUDIO ROOM lately, and photos. of all sizes are taken out splendidly. Charges very moderate.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

"POSITIVE" LIFE OFFICE.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS for the last year compared with two previous years shows the following progress:—

		Annual Prem. Income.
1882	97 Policies for Rs 5,40,500	Rs. 30,438 2 6
1883	148 ,, ,, ,, 7,79,500	,, 45,413 5 5
1884	171 ,, ,, ,, 10,09,400	,, 56,637 7 0

PELLY & Co., Ld., Agents.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
THE *KUMBAKONAM ATHENEUM.*

A weekly Newspaper to be issued from 8th January, 1885. Rates of subscription Rs. 4½ per annum. Postage free. Will contain good readable matter.

Apply with remittance to

K. VEMBIAH SASTRIAL,
Manager and Proprietor,
The *Kumbakonam Atheneum* Office, Kumbakonam, Tanjore District.

LOST

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 3921, of the ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, standing on my name. Any one finding it and giving it to the Bombay firm of SETT ECHHARAM HARJIVANDAS, near Kharakoowa, or to my firm at Surat, within 15 days, will receive a reward of Rs. 10

રણછોડદાસ નથુભાઈ, સુરત, નાણાવટ,
i.e., RUNCHOREDAS NATHOOBHOY,
22nd January, 1885. Nanavat.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company having been this day REGISTERED in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, applicants for shares are requested to PAY the amount of the FIRST CALL (Rs. 10 per share) into the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, who will grant a receipt for the same.

ARNOLD WRIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, January 20, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from:—

Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Allibaug,

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.
Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..			Rs.	350
Do.	40	do. ...	,,	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		,,	1,200
Do.	8 do.	500 do. ..	,,	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500 do. ..	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter........... Jany. 24th, 6h. 17·6m. a.m.
Full moon .... ,, 30th, 9h. 10·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 24	Bombay Livery Stable Co., 12 moon. Wardha S. and M. meeting, 3 p.m.	6 38	5 47	4 7m 5 21 a	10 48m 11 3 a
Sun. 25	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. English Cricket Club, Social Meeting. Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.	6 38	5 48	5 5m 6 51 a	— 0 0 a
Mon. 26	Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m. Yacht Club Regatta. Yacht Club Dance.	6 38	5 48	6 17m 8 17 a	0 35m 1 16 a
Tu. 27	Port Trust Cruise.	6 37	5 49	7 47m 9 30 a	2 9m 2 24 a
Wed. 28	Town Council, 3 p.m. Jivraj Balloo S. & W. Co., meeting, 2 p.m. Badham Pile and Co., meeting, 4 p.m. Pachora Ginning Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Assam.	6 37	5 49	9 3m 10 20 a	3 17m 3 20 a
Thr. 29	Forbes and Co.'s Constituents Insurance Co., meeting, 1-30 p.m. Bombay-Burmah T. Corporation meeting, 3 p.m.	6 37	5 50	10 3m 11 3 a	4 15m 4 10 a
Fri. 30	Scotish Annual Orphange Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Sutlej, 5 p.m.	6 37	5 51	10 57m 10 40 a	5 5m 4 58 a

Left Aden at 8 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY—Conversion of St Paul.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 220, 260, 320 and 324.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymn 406, Brightest and best of the sons of the morning. No. 10.
Anthem.—"Lovely appear over the mountains."—Gounod.

Thursday, January 29.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Forenoon Service at 11 a. m., at which the Rev, John Forgan will be inducted as minister.
Evening service at 6 p.m. will be conducted by the Rev. J. Forgan.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 405, 432 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 215, 220, and 431.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 166, 302, and 4.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 274, 292, and 223.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 83, 207, and 242.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 360 and 114
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 310, 314 and 19.

Wednesday, January 28.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN AT PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily:—7-30 a.m.—Matins.
4 p.m.—Evensong.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, "ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Dock'

10-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
The Launch goes round as usual.
The Entertainment is given on Saturday night at the Sailors' Home at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Khalif, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 22nd:—Nulothalchy, from Cochin. Yesterday:—Clan Macdonald (s), from Liverpool; Sutlej (s), Shanghai; Java (s), Bussorah; and Pathus Mamoody, Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Miranda (s), for Dunkirk; Ashleigh Brook (s), Marseilles; County of Salop (s), Port Said; Cutch (s), Cutch Coast; Daisy Morris (s) and Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Arago (s), London; Commilla (s), Kurrachee, &c.; Nuddea (s), and Bhundara (s), Galle; Nizam (s), Trieste, &c.; and Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Serenade...................	Pert'l.
Overture..........	Flotte Bursche.............	Suppé.
Serenade	Before Her Window ...	Nehl.
Valse	La Robe de Velours....	Henri.
Grand Selection...	La Straniera...	Bellini.
Valse	See-Saw	Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macdonald and Sutlej entered, and the s. s. Ashleigh Brook, Clan Forbes, County of Salop, Daisy Morris, Nizam, Miranda, and Arago left, the dock yesterday.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Lucio Jacinto De Souza, mess-room butler on board the B. I. S. N. steamship Nuddea, has reported the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 40, from his box, on Thursday forenoon.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bala Ishwara, coachman of a private carriage, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on Thursday evening at Parel-road, and thereby causing damage to the carriage of Captain Butler. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

WRESTLING.—A wrestling match between two well-known native professionals will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in a tent opposite the Boree-bunder station. The winner will receive Rs. 300, and the loser Rs. 100. Several other gymnasts will also give exhibitions of their skill. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

REPORTED THEFT.—Goojee, a Hindoo woman living in a jowlee hut off De Lile-road, on the Flats, has reported that it was entered during Thursday night, and a small box containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 113 stolen. The empty box was found lying on the Flats, about 400 yards away from the hut, yesterday morning.

A NATIVE PLAY.—The popular Parsee play of "Aslajee and Sherin," notwithstanding previous announcements to the contrary, is once more to be repeated at the Gaiety Theatre. The vernacular-speaking public have displayed so much partiality for the pleasant satire that it will be presented again this evening—no doubt, as hitherto, to a full house.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sankli Talao, Byculla, on the body of Rajanu Bhima, aged 20 years. The evidence went to show that a day or two since the deceased was detected by his aunt, with whom he lived, in the act of stealing money belonging to her. She reproached him with his conduct, and this seems to have so weighed on his mind that he drowned himself. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

WATER-SUPPLY OF PANVEL.—With the support of Mr. A. T. Crawford, and under the direct supervision of Mr. Keyser, the Collector of Kolaba, the energetic mamlatdar of Panvel has obtained a subscription of Rs. 8,600 as the nucleus of a fund for supplying Panvel with good water, of which there is an absolute want. It is hoped that Government will soon send a qualified engineer to prepare an estimate of the cost of the work, and that they will liberally support it.

STEALING A WATCH.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Francis Pachera, a cook, was charged with the theft of a siver watch worth Rs. 17. The accused was very friendly with the owner of the watch, also a cook, and used to visit him at his cook-house. One evening he went as usual there, and finding himself alone he seemed to have searched the room and taken the watch. When the complainant missed his watch, and finding out that accused had been to his place, he charged him with taking it. The accused admitted the theft, and produced it from a Marwaree with whom he had pledged it. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday in the City of Venice, were the Rev. John and Mrs. Forgan. Mr. Forgan a few weeks ago accepted the call of the Free Church of Scotland, in succession to the Rev. R. Jeffrey, who had resigned the charge. The special induction service will take place on Sunday forenoon; and in the evening, at the usual service at 6 o'clock, Mr. Forgan will preach for the first time in Bombay. Mr. Forgan was for a number of years the Free Church minister of the parish of Cullen in Scotland, where he was a much respected and popular pastor, and the Bombay congregation is fortunate in securing the services of a man who has had already much experience, and endeared himself to the people to whom he ministered.

A LAND-SLIP.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, a number of cooly labourers in removing the embankment abutting on the northern end of the Byculla railway overbridge, injudiciously removed a quantity of earth at the foot, when suddenly a large mound of earth gave way, and fell upon a woman and three men working immediately below, burying them completely. Some time elapsed before they were extricated from their critical position. They were found to be more or less seriously injured, and were at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. The railway contractors have recently begun the work of removing the overbridge, which is to be replaced by another wide enough to permit the Tramway Company to construct over it their new lines to Chinchpoogly and Parel. In the meanwhile traffic over the present bridge will be closed, and a temporary road crossing the line a little further to the north will be opened.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

BEFORE Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Tejpal Gopejee, a merchant, filed an information against one Juggonath Ramchunder, charging him with cheating, by means of a forged document, to the extent of Rs. 325. On the 19th inst. the accused presented a letter in Gujerati, purporting to be written by one Oomersey Megjee to the complainant. In this letter Oomersey said he wanted a sum of Rs. 325 for some immediate purpose, promising to return the amount next day. As Oomersey Megjee was well known to him, and accused represented himself to be the mehta of Oomersey's brother, the complainant readily produced the money, but gave it to his peon, directing him to give it to Oomersey himself. The peon and accused returned in about fifteen minutes, being unable to find the man. The accused, however, persuaded the informant to entrust him with the money, saying he would deliver it. After taking an acknowledgment on the back of the note from him, he did so. That same day, happening to see Oomersey, the informant asked him if he had received the money. He then learnt that the note was a fabrication, and the accused was arrested. Mr. Sealy appeared for the defence, and Mr. Payne for the prosecution. An adjournment was granted on the application of Mr. Sealy, and the accused remanded to jail.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

DHUNBAIJEE *vs.* DINSHAW MANECKJEE KHARIKHAN AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, through her father, presented yesterday a plaint to his lordship in chambers, in which she claims Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of the first defendant's breach of promise of marriage. A similar plaint had been filed by the plaintiff on a former occasion, but Mr. Hart had dismissed the suit for want of jurisdiction. The present plaint has been amended accordingly.

It appears that in 1869 Dhunbaijee, then a year old, was betrothed at Sholapore, according to the custom and usages of the Parsee community, to the first defendant, who was then two years old. In January, 1877, a ceremony was performed in the plaintiff's house in Bombay confirming the agreement of betrothal. In the November following the girl was taken by her mother-in-law to Dapolee; and subsequently she paid another visit to the place, when she was ill-treated by the boy's parents, and the clothes and ornaments which had been presented to her were taken away. The defendants also repudiated the agreement of betrothal. The plaint stated that by the usages and customs of the Parsee community, the place where the marriage is performed is that where the bride and her parents are residing; and as the plaintiff and her father have always been residents of Bombay, the plea of want of jurisdiction could not be sustained. The plaintiff claims Rs. 5,000 as damages, with interest, owing to the breach of the agreement of betrothal, and to the defendants' refusal to deliver up the clothes and ornaments which had been presented to her.

His lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CLAIM AGAINST THE LATE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW FLEMING S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE NEW FLEMING S. AND W. COMPANY *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHERS.

THIS suit, in which the plaintiffs claim to recover Rs. 11,28,920-14-1, with interest, from the late directors of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was further proceeded with to-day. The defendants are Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Sakarchand Nagardas, since deceased, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, as well as Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee.

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharucha, examined by his lordship, said.—The trust account of Kessowjee Naik in the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was removed before the failure.

Foolchund Harnaryen, a moonim formerly employed in the firm of Rampartab Harvilas, said his firm were large dealers in opium, and had for a short time acted as brokers to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Witness received his instructions from Kessowjee Naik, whom he met in his garden or in the office of Nursey Kessowjee in the Fort.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—Witness had occasionally to deal with Nursey, but very generally with Kessowjee. He could not say if Nursey Kessowjee did not understand much about opium business. The business required great skill and experience. He did not know if in December, 1878, the firm dealt as largely in opium as during the previous months.

Mr. Telang.—You have stated before Sir Charles Sargent, in the suit Turner *vs.* Kessowjee Naik, a that your firm sold Nursey opium worth about a lakh of rupees in December, 1878. Is that true?

Witness.—It must be true, if I have so stated in my evidence. Our firm did business as bankers also.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham.—The witness's firm went on selling opium to the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., though the payment was deferred from time to time. Kessowjee put off the payment from day to day.

Mr. Latham.—Why did you ask Kessowjee for the money?

Witness.—The account was in the name of Nursey Kessowjee, but the business was actually transacted by Kessowjee Naik. I did not know that Nursey Kessowjee and Kessowjee Naik were two different persons. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Khareghaut, being recalled, said that while the New Fleming Mill was in existence there never was held any meeting of shareholders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—The moneys of the old company remained in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., in the same way as the moneys of the new company subsequently remained in their hands. This practice remained in force until the formal appointment of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as bankers. At the time of the transfer the old shareholders became shareholders of the new company, with the exception of those who had dissented. All the first allotments were made to those who had been shareholders of the old company. The unallotted shares were first entered in the name of Nursey Kessowjee. All the four mills were managed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. pretty much in connection with one another.

Mr. Telang.—Had the question of letting Nursey Kessowjee and Co. act as bankers been discussed by the shareholders?

Witness.—Not by the shareholders of the old company, but by those of the Alexandra Mill, who had decided at a meeting to retain the firm as their bankers.

Chunilal Sakarlal, at present unemployed, said that in 1878 he was employed as cashier and account to the New Fleming, the New Alexandra, and the Colaba Mill companies. He produced a memorandum book, and stated that the entries from 30th July, 1878, onward were correct.

The court adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday).

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Genl Sir J McNeill, K C B, V C, England
Col Newgent, England
a Lady Garth, England
a Miss Garth, England
a Mr Garth, England
a Miss Ross, England
a Major Forbes, England
a Mr Kay Robinson, England
a Mr and Mrs Dane, C S, England
a Rev Edward G Copleston, Ahmedabad
a Mrs H G Ross, Dhera Dun
a Capt H Mitchell
Mr W Dampier, Bide, England
Miss Dampier, England
Mr Mark Wadia, England
a Rev and Mrs Steele, Gujerat
a Mr and Mrs Roupall
a Mrs Morley
Mr W E C Ellis
Mr Neil McCoull, England
Lieut R L Sandwith, Jubbulpore
Lieut W Fenwick, Jubbulpore
Major Denny, Morar
Surg J W D Hooper, Banares
Major Beverhoudt, England
Mr Wm. Valk, Colombo
a Mrs E Shaw, Bangalore
Lt R Strachey, Rifle Brigade
Lt P Langdale, 8th Hussars
a Capt Macintire
Col P Lambert, RE, Bombay
Mrs L A Bacheldar, Boston
Mr J Arthur Brook, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr H Davies, Lahore
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawati
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
a Mr Martin, England
Mr Ehenborr
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr R W Baxter, England
Mr E Mijnors, Bombay
Mr Dunlop, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay

LANOWLI HOTEL, LANOWLI.

Mr and Mrs E F Nicholson, Bombay
Rev R Stothert
Mr and Mrs S W Chart and child, Bombay

Residents left during week marked thus (*a*)

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THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

Professor Selby has written as follows to Mr. Y. N. Ranade about the University curriculum :—

The framing of a university curriculum is a difficult task, but I will give you what thoughts I have on the subject. It appears to me that the business of a university is, firstly, to communicate a certain amount of definite knowledge, and secondly—and this is more important—to impart an interest in, and a capacity of, acquiring knowledge about subjects which are of universal and enduring interest to man. There are then two objects to be sought—first, special knowledge; secondly, what for want of a better name I may call general culture. The latter is to be secured to all students; the special knowledge acquired will vary with the tastes and capacities of students. What I say in this letter is said with special reference to the wants of students in this part of the world. Our present system has to my mind two great defects. It is too short, and there are too many examinations. In England, as you probably know, there are pass examinations and honour examinations. A pass degree is generally taken in three years; an honour degree in four. In this country this distinction is not made; and a university curriculum should be framed with regard to the interests of the best and of the worst students. If we consider how imperfect is the knowledge of English possessed by newly matriculated students, we cannot, I think, deny that a course of four years should be insisted on. A course of instruction in English and Sanscrit is necessary to fit the student for a course of real and fruitful study. I would have a Previous Examination after eighteen months' reading, and would then allow the students two and-a-half years to prepare for the Final Examination. The subject-matter of the First Examination should be mainly English and Sanscrit scholarship, since the object of it should be to make a man know enough of English and Sanscrit to read English and Sanscrit books with ease and profit. It might also be well to add deductive logic or a certain amount of mathematics as an intellectual discipline. On the whole, I am inclined to think that mathematics should not be compulsory, but that the candidate should be allowed to choose between mathematics and logic. I should propose for this examination: (I) an English essay; (II) two books of English prose and two of English poetry, care being taken that the books should not only be valuable for their matter, but also representation of various styles; (III) one book of Sanscrit prose and one of Sanscrit poetry, also to fulfil the condition to be fulfilled by the English books. I assign fewer books in Sanscrit than in English because Sanscrit may be supposed to be more familiar to the student than English is.

We may suppose a student who has passed such an examination to have a good practical knowledge of English and of Sanscrit, and therefore to be ready to enter with advantage upon a serious course of reading.

For the necessary element in the Final Examination, I should propose, so far as English is concerned. (I) Bacon's Advancement of Learning, (II) the two volumes of Burke published by the Clarendon Press, (III) Fawcett's Political Economy. There would also be a necessary Sanscrit element, but of this I can say nothing. The books which I have mentioned in English would at any rate secure the necessary basis of "general culture." Lectures on Bacon involve an explanation and discussion of the main problems of metaphysics, ethics, theology, politics, and scientific method. A student of Bacon, therefore, goes forth into the world armed for inquiry into these subjects. He will be able to read and to understand most books that come in his way. Besides which, if he is at all sensitive, he will be inspired with an enthusiasm for knowledge. Burke will not only give him ripe political wisdom; he will teach him at once to study history and to assimilate the lessons of history, for the phenomena of the French Revolution are not more startling in themselves than fruitful in information of permanent value. Lastly, Burke will familiarize him with some of the most important "theories of government," that have ever been put forward. The "speeches" will familiarize him with the facts and teaching of English constitutional government. Political economy will not only illustrate history, but will also make the student acquainted with the laws of industry, a knowledge of which is becoming more and more necessary to a complete understanding of the modern world.

In addition the student should be free to choose one of the following subjects :—(I) Natural Science; (II) English and Indian history; (III) Mathematics; (IV) English and Sanscrit literature; (V) Logic and moral philosophy. I shall speak only of the last. The rest must be left to specialists. I object altogether to the system of prescribing books. It cramps the lecturer, and limits the student's field of view. I would prefer the Oxford system, by which certain subjects are proposed for study, the mode of treatment being left free to the professor.

I must notice one essential deficiency in our system. Professors and students are absolutely separated out of the lecture-room. In England they live in close proximity, and the most valuable element in an Oxford career is the intellectual life of the place. Students and professors are in close contact, and students are perpetual spectators of intellectual processes carried on on a higher level than they have attained to. Thus is secured an intellectual discipline and an intellectual conscience to which we out here are strangers. This drawback will continue until the professors live round the colleges.

Mr. Ranade, writing to us from Poona, comments as follows on Professor Selby's letter :—

It appears from the letter of Professor Selby that he finds it very difficult to make his students understand him. "If we consider," says he, "how imperfect is the knowledge of English possessed by newly-matriculated students, we cannot deny, I think, that a course of four years should be insisted on." Professor Wordsworth appears to hold the same view of the case. All the Indian Universities follow a course of four years and have two examinations. "Our present system," says the professor, "is too short, and there are too many examinations." In my second letter on the subject I adduced the opinions of the members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Scottish Universities in support of my contention that the practice of increasing the number of examinations was suicidal, and detrimental to the interests of the students. Professor Selby is in favour of two examinations. There appears a consensus of public opinion in favour of the proposal that we should revert to the old system; the only great point to be settled is, what reforms should be effected in the present course of studies.

For the first exmination Professor Selby prescribes three subjects :—I. English, II. Sanscrit, III. Mathematics or deductive logic. "On the whole, I am inclined to think," says he, "that mathematics should not be compulsory, but that students should be allowed to choose between mathematics and logic." Professor Selby attaches an equal value to mathematics and logic, so far as mental discipline is concerned. "It might also be well to add deductive logic or mathematics as an intellectual discipline."

The course of study prescribed by Professor Selby for the second examination is a fair one, and no reasonable objection can be taken to it. He will have English, Sanscrit, political economy, and one voluntary subject. The English books, which should be prescribed, are Burke and Bacon. "Lectures on Bacon involve an explanation and a discussion of the main problems of metaphysics, ethics, theology, politics, and scientific method." This is the reason why Professor Selby will have Bacon. As regards Burke he says, "Burke will not only give him ripe political wisdom; he will teach him at once to study history and to assimilate lessons of history, the phenomena of the French Revolution being not more startling in themselves than fruitful in information of permanent value." He also recommends political economy, as it is necessary "to a complete understanding of the modern world."

As far as voluntary subjects are concerned, to the mode of prescribing books Professor Selby objects. "It cramps the lecturer, and limits the student's field of view." The mode of treatment should be left to the professors.

The last para. of the Professor's letter shows a laudable desire on his part that students and professors should not be separated out of the lecture-room. I may assure the Professor on behalf of all students that they reciprocate this desire. They heartily wish to live in the proximity of their professors. Persons like Professor Selby should try to bring about such a desirable consummation. "This drawback will continue until professors live round the colleges." I do not see any reason why Government should not provide professors with suitable buildings in the vicinity of colleges. This will be a step in the right direction and will prove very beneficial in its results. I hope this good suggestion of the worthy and learned Professor will be properly attended to.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Superintendent MacDermott yesterday charged Gungaram Luximon, Tookie Baikoo, a woman, and Essoo Hurry before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 4,000, the property of a grain-dealer named Anandjee Soorjee, and receiving stolen property. Mr. Balcrishna defended the third prisoner. It appeared that about six months ago, in August last, a daring robbery was committed in the house of a grain-dealer at Colaba. Property worth over Rs. 4,000 was stolen from a room on the ground floor of the house. Entrance to the room was affected by the removal of four stout iron bars from a window. The police were informed of the robbery, and after a great deal of investigation into the matter three men were arrested. The principal thief, however, was not; but a wooden box containing Rs. 1,900 worth of gold ornaments was found near the sea-side at Mody Bay. Of the three men arrested two were convicted, but No. 1, who was one of the accused, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. About a month after, a batch of prisoners were being transferred from Bombay to the Yerrowda jail. The mother of the two men who were convicted, and who were among the prisoners being transferred, hearing of this, went to the station to have a last look at them and bid them good-bye. From there she went to her daughter's house, and from her learnt that the principal thief had been at the station to see the two men, her sons. As she was returning home she saw one Mahadoo Gungaram and the principal thief, named Succaram Mahadoo, going along the road. Believing that Succaram was the real instigator of the robbery for which her sons were suffering, she ran up to him and held him by the hand, calling out to a sepoy to catch him, as there was a warrant out for his arrest. Succaram however, seeing his danger threw a large piece of cloth which he wore round his neck over her face and eyes, and ran away. When she managed to get herself free from the cloth, she saw Mahadoo Gungaram running away. She ran after him and caught him and gave him in charge to a sepoy. He was then taken to Inspector Rennie at Colaba, and made a certain statement to him, in consequence of which No. 1, who had been liberated before for want of evidence, was re-arrested. When again in custody, No. 1 made a statement to the effect that if he was taken to a village called Jambool near Poona he would give up his portion of the property. Accordingly he and the man who had caused his arrest were sent to Poona under the charge of two jemadars. When they arrived at the village—they were riding, as it happened—they stopped at the house of No. 3. Thinking that they would let their horses graze in his field he went up to them, not knowing who they were, and was going to object to their doing so, when he was recognized by No. 1 as on of those who had received some of the stolen property. He was taken into custody, as also was No. 2, who was living with him. A punch was called, and before them No. 2, the woman, who is the first prisoner's foster-mother and aunt to No. 3, made a statement, and took the police to a jungle, and from there dug up a large chatty in which she had secreted a number of gold and silver ornaments. Nos. 1 and 3 also dug up ornaments and money which they had concealed in the jungle. It seems that there was a general distribution of the property stolen among the prisoners. The ornaments and large sums of money they appear to have buried in the jungle, and with smaller sums of money they purchased things they required, such as wearing apparel, copper utensils, etc. With their ill-gotten gains they seem to have been very profuse, and purchased large pieces of land in their native village, with bullocks and goats. After the examination of the complainant the case was adjourned.

MADRAS.

The Experimental Artesian Boring in Madras.—We have already alluded to a tender that has been submitted to the Madras Government by Monsieur L. Cornet, of Pondicherry, for sinking an artesian well at Madras. The tools and appliances are estimated to cost Rs. 12,500. Of this sum masonry and staging will cost Rs. 1,500. The latter will first be put in hand, and will be ready against the arrival of the apparatus. M. Cornet demands a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, and approximately estimates the wages of work-people at Rs. 150 per mensem. The approximate cost of the well will be Rs. 15,475. This rough estimate is based on the assumption that the apparatus will arrive from Paris at the end of this month, and that it will take three months to sink the well 393 feet. The latter period will, however, depend entirely on the nature of the strata to be penetrated. If much rock be encountered the work may occupy a longer time, but if nothing but clay and sand be traversed the well will probably be sunk in six weeks. It is understood that if water of good quality, or of sufficient quantity be not tapped at a depth of 393 feet, the necessary tubes for lining the bore, should it have to be carried further down, can be made up quickly and cheaply at Madras. It is observed that apparatus, other than tubing, valued at about Rs. 6,000 will, on completion of the well now proposed, be available for similar wells elsewhere. The Government considers that it is every way desirable to make the experiment, and accordingly has accepted M. Cornet's offer. The site of the experiment will be fixed by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Benmore Estate, Simla.—The Punjab Government, we understand, has purchased the Benmore Estate at Simla from Herr Von Goldstein, for Government offices. These may not be required for the coming season, as other arrangements were previously made; but it behoves the Municipality to see their Temple of all the Muses on the Ridge ready by the summer of 1886, or the consequences may be disastrous.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HON. W. W. HUNTER ON SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC REFORM.

The Hon. W. W. Hunter, in presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Sobha Bazaar Debating Club at Calcutta, summed up in the following address, the results of a discussion respecting "Social and Domestic Reforms", on which Mr. N. Ghose had lectured :—It is my first duty to convey to you, Mr. President, the vote of thanks which has just been passed for the able and suggestive lecture which you have delivered this evening. In doing so I wish, if I may be permitted, to express the deep interest and keen personal pleasure with which I have listened to the proceedings. For this question, which we have been now discussing, is in reality the great problem forced upon every generation of men, namely, how to bring the domestic life into accord with the altered conditions of the times. And never before, neither in spoken argument nor in written books, have I heard the Indian aspect of that problem stated with so full a knowledge of the facts, or with so firm a resolve to grapple with the difficulties. This is principally due to the varied professional experience which the members of this Association as barristers, professors, and medical men, bring to bear on the question; but I think it is also due in part to the fact that it is a question which you have repeatedly discussed. I observe in the records of your society, two previous papers on Early Marriage and the Rights of Women; and the views expressed this evening carry the weight of the deliberate conclusions of a body of men, who have not only exceptional opportunities for forming an opinion, but who have more than once submitted their opinions to the ordeal of discussion and debate. Amid the diversity of opinions put forward this evening as to the precise limits, and the exact method of the reforms, I think I observed a practical unanimity on two points :—First, that a reform in the position of Hindoo women has become an urgent necessity; second, that that reform cannot be effected by legislative intervention, or by official interference from without. As regards the necessity for the reform, the simple fact is that a new generation of men has grown up under the fostering influences of Western education in Bengal, and that this new generation of men applies new ideas and new standards to the function of women in domestic life. As regards legislative interference, several of your speakers have well shown that during the past third of a century, the celebacy of widows can no longer be said to be an enforced celebacy in any legal sense. The Hindoo Widow Re-marriage Act, passed more than thirty years ago, gave the full protection of law to such marriages, and the statute of legitimacy to their offspring. But, as one learned speaker pointed out, that law was passed in advance of native sentiment, and it has been little availed of by the parties whom it concerns. I do not say that the Hindoo last Widow Re-marriage Act should be the word of the Legislature on this question; but I do say, and here I think that I express the views of the majority of your body, that until public opinion and domestic practice have approached more nearly to the already existing law, it would be unreasonable to ask the Legislature to make a further advance. (Cheer.) It is you yourselves who must help yourselves. Get public opinion on your side, and custom will soon grow out of public opinion. Once let custom be established, and religion will not long delay to strengthen herself by an alliance with the accomplished fact, and to surround with her sanctions and graces the altered practices of domestic life. I realised how difficult it is for any outside influence to intervene, by the not quite unmixed approval with which you received Mr. Malabari's name. Mr. Malabari, although a Parsee, is a native of India; and he knows the relation of early marriage and widow celebacy to social tradition and family convenience with an exactitude to which no Englishman can aspire. Yet some of you here seem to think that in his eloquent advocacy of the cause of the child-widow and the child-wife, he goes further than is expedient in the present state of Hindoo society. I have known Mr. Malabari for many years, and after much conversation and correspondence with him, I have been unable to discover the precise form which the legislation that he desires could with advantage take. But, gentlemen, the Hindoo reformer, who underrates Mr. Malabari's aid, seems to me to play a shortsighted part. Mr. Malabari is, with a small unflinching band, toiling up the breach through which you will, at no distant date, rush into the captured citadel. I feel sure that his self-devotion, his persistence, and that righteous indignation which has been infused into his writings by a sense of the great wrong done to millions of helpless child-widows and child-wives, are at this moment creating a profound impression on Indian Society and on Indian thought. It is the nature of such men to suffer keenly, to think they accomplish nothing, and to believe that they are beating their lives out of them against the impregnable fortress of custom in vain. Do not add to their discouragements. Rather join with me in assuring Mr. Malabari from this distant city that his is no voice crying in the wilderness, but the word of command to an advanced guard behind which may be heard the slow but steady tramp of a mighty army. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, let me pass for a few minutes to another point referred to in the discussion, namely, the necessity for educating your women and of creating a suitable literature. One speaker has truly said that the lot of the ordinary women in all countries is to do the work of the household, and I quite agree with him that any change in that respect is neither possible nor to be desired. But in the class of society represented by this society, no such fear is seriously entertained. The hesitation which in reality underlies many of the stock objections to educating women has proceeded in all ages from a less honourable source. Put plainly, it means that an uneducated wife is more apt to accept without remonstrance the evil as well as the good traits of her husband's character—that an educated wife may prove a restraint upon unworthy courses or wrong doing. I admit this. But what is the greatest help to a man in life? His own sense of self-respect. And what his next greatest help? The companionship of a wife whom he also respects. The real question is, do you wish your wives to be objects of temporary pleasure, or permanent companions for life? Of one thing you may be sure. Whatever the ultimate sanctions for human conduct, whatever the influence of religion or of the police, the fear of final damnation, or the present terrors of the jail, the best safeguard for a man against the little daily temptations to wrong-doing is his own self-respect, with a noble trust in, and deference to, the judgment and rectitude of his wife. (Cheers.)

In touching on the necessity for an improved class of books, you have opened up another great problem, namely, the creation of a literature in accord with the intellectual requirement of the present generation. That is also a question which may be discussed with peculiar fitness under this roof. For it is an ancestor of this family who stands out in history as the first promoter of high-class education on modern lines in Bengal, who was himself the greatest patron and the greatest producer of literature to whom this province has given birth. The *Sabda Kulpa Druma*, that vast encyclopædic lexicon of Sanskrit learning, is known to you all. Its eight quarto volumes were printed from types which Sir Radha Kanta Dev cast for himself, and which I believe, still bear the name of the "Rajah's type." On it he spent forty years of his life, with no inconsiderable part of his fortune; and it won for him the highest honours, not only from the Government here and from the Court of Directors at Home, but from the learned societies and the crowned heads of Europe. You, gentlemen, can do much to continue the great literary tradition of the house under whose auspices your society has grown up. We English people want to know something about the writers and thinkers of Bengal. You have, as you know, an illustrious *catena* of poets from the classical Jayadeva, in the 12th century, on the eve of the Mahomedan conquest of Bengal, down to Bharat Chandra Rai, who died in 1760, after the province had practically passed under British rule. We want to know something about that wonderful outburst of vernacular Bengalee song in the 15th and 16th centuries, represented by Kirtibas Ojha, Makunda Ram Chakravarti, and Kasiram Das. That poetical day spring was contemporaneous with the great religious movement which has rendered the faith of Chaitanya so important a factor in the modern Hindooism of Bengal. It also covers the period when the Afghan supremacy passed to the Moguls, the period of the military and political events which rendered the Delhi Emperors the masters of India. One of your poets Makunda Ram Chakravarti, has left a sort of anti-biography which relates the wanderings and sorrows of a poor man of letters in those troubled times. Of the inner life of Bengal in the past, we Englishmen know scarcely anything. Even the courses of your rivers are a subject of conjecture. We only know that where great streams once flowed, they flow no longer; and we guess at the ancient route of the Ganges by ruined towns, temples, and sacred burning ghâts, dotted along lines of shallow depressions, or narrow watercourses or stagnant tanks. You complain sometimes that we English know little about the inner life of the country or the people. It is because you tell us scarcely anything about the past of the country or of the people. Some of us may study your language, and in our first years of comparative leisure in India, we may even translate your authors. But in expecting us to delve into the local traditions of Bengal and into the past experiences of the people, you are asking us to do work which we can at best do but hurriedly, and which you are bound to do yourselves. What would we not give at present for a carefully annotated translation of Mukunda Ram Chakravarti's poem, the Srimanta Sadagar, in which he relates, stage by stage, the voyage of a merchant down the Ganges to the sea. Mr. Hunter then insisted on the necessity for a better biographical literature in Bengal. He paid a tribute to three eminent Indians of widely various types who have recently died, Kristo Das Pal, Keshub Chander Sen, and Dayanand Saraswati. He pointed out the difficulties which an English writer, even a scholar and well-wisher like Max Müller has to encounter in writing Indian biography, and he urged that this was a duty for the Indians themselves. This Society Mr. Hunter continued, and the individual members of it, can confer a great benefit, not only on us Englishmen, but on your own children, by seriously taking in hand such pieces of labour. The great literary works of the past are the best cement for a nation in the present; they form a precious common inheritance on which no succession duty has to be paid, and no probate fees are charged. It is for you, and for societies such as yours, by working in that inheritance, to prove the claims of your race upon the respect of the world, and to hand down a precious national heirloom, the lives and works of your great men in the past, to your children. The creation of a literature worthy of the intellectual requirements of the age, and the harmonising of your family life with the altered domestic ideals of this generation, have formed the subjects of our discussion this evening. They are, perhaps, the two greatest questions with which modern Hindoo Society has to deal, and upon the answer to which the future of Hindooism most critically depends. (Cheers.)

MICHAEL DAVITT AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The following are Mr. Michael Davitt's views as to "How the Anglo-Irish Problem could be Solved," as set forth in his recent work, "Leaves from a Prison Diary" :—

I shall venture to outline a scheme of local and national self-government, which, I believe, would command the support of the majority of the Irish people at home and abroad, and which would probably receive a fair trial at the hands of the extremists, though its operation would undoubtedly be watched with a jealous eye. In the first place, there should be established in Ireland a system of county government, by means of elective boards, to take the place of the existing unrepresentative and practically irresponsible grand jury system. The functions of such boards should be more comprehensive than those exercised by the grand juries. For example, in addition to the duty of administering purely county business, these boards should be permitted to initiate measures of general application—such as schemes of arterial drainage, tramways, railways, canals, docks, harbours, and similar enterprises, which would be of more than local importance and character. Such schemes, after being fully discussed by these elective bodies, would be submitted to the National Assembly to be subsequently described. Then the county boards should control the police within the county, and appoint the magistrates, and be entirely responsible for the preservation of law and order. Further, should the land problem be justly and satisfactorily solved on the lines of national proprietary, the duty of assessing and collecting the land tax would naturally devolve upon the county boards, which, deducting what was necessary for the expenses of county government, would remit the balance to the national Exchequer. In fact, the object of such a system should be to constitute each county, as far as practicable, a self-governing community. Manifestly any system of local self-government for Ireland involves a corresponding one of national self-government as its natural and inevitable complement. To extend the principle of local self-government at all in Ireland without radically changing the system of Castle rule would only have the effect of increasing the friction already existing between the people and their rulers. Hence it is absolutely necessary that legislation for national self-government should go hand in hand with any scheme for the creation of elective county boards. I am well aware that the hope is indulged in some quarters that the inclusion of Ireland in a general measure of county government, with the sop of an Irish Parliamentary Grand Committee thrown in, will suffice to choke off the demand for Irish legislative indepedence; but English statesmen need not delude themselves with the idea that any such Westminster expedient will satisfy the genius of Irish nationality. There could be established in Dublin a national Assembly, composed of elected members from the constituencies of Ireland, who should proceed to the administration of all Irish affairs in the manner which obtains in colonial Parliaments, excepting the substitution of one for two Chambers here proposed. That is to say, the representative of the Crown in Ireland would call upon some members of the National Assembly to form a Government, the different members of which should be constituted the heads of the various boards, which at present are practically irresponsible bureaucracies; but which under the system here proposed would become departments of a popular Government, and open to the supervision of the people through the National Assembly. Such a Government, subject to the control of the governed through their elected representatives, would be the practical solution of the Anglo-Irish difficulty. It would be but the common definition of constitutional rule carried into practice. It would, as already remarked, be the application to misgoverned and unfortunate Ireland of a Constitution kindred to that which British statesmanship has long since granted, wisely and well, to a consequently peaceful and contented Canada. Certainly if a similar act of political justice and sound policy does not solve the Irish difficulty, nothing less will. What possible danger could England run from such an application of constitutional rule to a country much nearer to the centre of Imperial power than Canada? But what a beneficent change for Ireland—nay, what a relief to England herself—would be involved in such an act of simple political justice!

AN EARLY LETTER OF MR. RUSKIN.

In Mrs. Garden's memorials of her father, the Ettrick Shepherd (published by Alexander Gardner) there are two very interesting letters from Mr. Ruskin and his father respectively, which were written in 1834, when Mr. Ruskin was fourteen years old. At that time, as he has told us, his parents were divided between wishing him to be a bishop and wishing him to be poet-laureate, and their hopes in the latter direction had not yet been dashed by the rising genius of Tennyson. A capacity of rhythmic cadence, visible enough in all his later writings, had (as Mr. Ruskin tells us in "Fors Clavigera") "made me early a rhymester, and a shelf on the little cabinet beside which I am now writing is loaded with poetic effusions, which were the delight of my father and mother." Some of these effusions were written when he was nine years old, and in one of them—written on a frosty day in Glen Farg, just north of Loch Leven, Mr. Ruskin saw, when he published it, forty years afterwards in the "Queen of the Air," "all that I ever could be and all that I cannot be"—the promise of his Political Economy of the future, the "Stones of Venice," and his Essay on Athena. Six years later, that is when he was fifteen, Mr. Ruskin began be a regular contributor to "Friendship's Offering," and some of the poems of this date contain many pretty lines, such as those describing.

> The azure waves, that just betray
> The music quivering in their spray,

or the verses telling how

> Far in the depth of voiceless skies
> The peaks of pale Carrara rise.

It was at the period of these juvenile poems that Hogg paid his one visit to London and among other people went to see Mr. Ruskin's father at Herne Hill. The boy's gifts came to him (as he says) by birthright from Scottish parents and Scottish hills, and they were just such, therefore, as to attract the Ettrick Shepherd. That Hogg had shown great interest in the boy and in the fond hopes of his father is clear from the following letter which Mr. Ruskin, senior wrote to him a year after his visit :—

Herne-hill, near London, January 22, 1834.

My dear Sir,—It is long since I was favoured by our friend Mr. Elder with a sight of part of a letter of January, 1833, in which you very kindly inquire after my son and myself. . . . Touching my son, there are many to whom I would never name him or his pursuits; but to men of talent and of heart I find I can say many things that I dare not tell the world at large. It cannot comprehend; it has not patience nor feeling nor delicacy. It shall not be entrusted with my weaknesses, because I am not yet willing to be laughed out of them. To you I will venture to say that the youth you were kind enough to notice give, promise of very considerable talent. His faculty of composition is unbounded, without, however, any very strong indication of originality; he writes verse and prose perpetually, check him as we will. Last summer we spent four months in Switzerland and Italy, of which tour every scene is sketched in verse, or prose, or picture. I have seen productions of youth far superior and of earlier date, but the rapidity of composition is to us (unlearned in the ways of the learned) quite wonderful. He is now between fourteen and fifteen, and has indited thousands of lines. That I may not select, I send his last eighty or hundred lines, produced in one hour, while he waited for me in the City. Do not suppose we are fostering a poetical plant or genius to say we keep a poet. It is impossible for any parents to make less of a gift than we do of this, first, from its small intrinsic value as yet unsuspected in him; and next, because we dread the sacrifice of our offspring by making him a victim to the pangs of despised verse, a sacrifice to a thankless world, who read, admire, and trample on the greatest and the best. . . . John Ruskin.

In the next month, a letter from the son follows that from his father. It is written, Mrs. Garden tells us, "in a beautifull fair hand resembling copperplate," a description which even now might be applied to the general appearance of Mr. Ruskin's handwriting, although compositors and readers have sometimes found its apparent legibility deceptive. The letter which we subjoin in full, is a remarkable production for a boy not quite fifteen years old, and is as good an illustration as can be found in literature of the child as father to the man :—

Herne-hill, near London, Feb. 13, 1834.

Sir,—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind, your delightful invitation, one which it would have been such a pleasure, such an honour for me to have accepted. Yet I cannot at this period make up mind to leave my parents even for a short time. Hitherto I have scarcely left them for a day, and I wish to be with them as much as possible, till it is necessary for me to go to the university. Yet your offer to me of course is one of the most tempting that could possibly have occurred for many, very many reasons. I love the sight and the thought of the blue hills, for among them I have passed some of the happiest days of my short life; and although these days have passed away like a summer cloud, and the beings who gave them their pleasantness are in heaven, yet the very name of Scotland is sweet to me, for it calls back recollections of times which were exceedingly pleasant, and which can never more return to me. Yet I speak only of a part of the North Countrie. I have forgotten the braes of Yarrow and the banks of Tweed, and to wander among the holmes and hills of lovely Ettrick with one to whom they and Scotland owe very much, of their celebrity. and to find brothers in his children (for if the children have the loving-kindness of the father they would be sisters and brothers to me), this would, indeed, be more than I can well tell of pleasure. But it is best not to think of it, for it must not be; for, as I before said, I do not wish to leave my parents, and they are equally tenacious of me; and so I can do little but thank you again, again, and thrice-again.

I am grieved you should have taken so much trouble and thrown away so much of your valuable time in the examination of my worthless rhymes. I fear you are too lenient a critic, and that Mr. Marshall is in the right when he says I have imitated Scott and Byron. I have read Byron with wonder, and Scott with delight; they have caused me many a day-dream, and night-dream, and it is difficult to prevent yourself from imitating what you admire. I can only say that the imitation was unintentional, but I fear with me almost unavoidable. I only wish the imitation was nearer the original. If I could write one piece of poetry in my lifetime at all resembling the description of the battle of Floddon Field, I think toward the conclusion of Marmion it would be enough honour for me. Please give my love to your young shepherdesses and their brother, for I can love them though I have not seen them, and believe me to remain, sir, respectfully and affectionately yours,

John Ruskin, jun.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY AND THE MERSINA-ADANA RAILWAY.

Sir W. P. Andrew, writes as follows in the *United Service Gazette* :—Any attempt to open up the resources of Asia Minor must be of interest to an Englishman, but how the proposed Mersina-Tarsus and Adana Railway will be a more towards connecting the Mediterranean with the head of the Persian Gulf by the Euphrates, as has been suggested, I cannot understand, as Adana, even when that town is reached, is still further from that river and the head of the Persian Gulf than Alexandretta, the starting-point of the Euphrates Valley Railway, which line I have advocated for about thirty years.

Again, the projected prolongation of the Mersina-Adana line, if commercially a sound undertaking, would without doubt be strategically a great error, for by going to Mosul and following the course of the Tigris it would lose that great safeguard which the Euphrates line possesses in having two formidable rivers on the flank most likely to be assailed. Now, as regards the latter (the Euphrates line), one can but think that with Cyprus at one end, and our present establishment of steamers on the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and our depôts in the Persian Gulf on the other, we have a position at both extremities which only requires to be connected by a railway to be crowned with splendid results, political and commercial.

The energy which Russia is displaying in the attempt to complete her communication with the East is so extraordinary that it is impossible not to see some great design in it, thought that at present may not be clearly revealed. Undismayed by the fact that since the Poti-Tiflis line was opened the loss to the State has been two millions sterling, Russia has saddled herself with a further outlay to extend the line to the Caspian, although there is an absolute certainty that it will never be a commercial success. She calculates, however, that the completion of direct communication with the East will add so much to her military and political prestige as to altogether outweigh any pecuniary loss incurred. Nor is she wrong there. Every success she achieves in increasing her material power in Asia gives her greater weight in the councils of Europe, and enhances her prestige among the natives of India. So long ago as 1858, Field-Marshal Lieut. Baron Kuhnen von Kuhnenfeld, Austrian War Minister, predicted that Russia would, in future, probably try to satisfy her craving for an open seaboard by operating through Asia. "She will not," says this distinguished authority, "reach the shores of the Persian Gulf in one stride, or by means of one great war; but taking advantage of Continental complications, when the attention and energy of European States are engaged in contests more nearly concerning them, she will endeavour to reach the Persian Gulf step by step, by annexing separate districts of Armenia, by operating against Khiva and Bokhara, and by seizing Persian provinces. . . . The great importance of a railway along this decisive line (the Euphrates line), which connects Antioch with the Persian Gulf, follows as a matter of course. It is the only means by which it would be possible to concentrate at any moment, on the Euphrates or in the northern portion of Mesopotamia, a force sufficiently strong to operate on the flanks of the Russian line of advance and stop any forward movement. . . . It is true, at first the aggressive policy of Russia in the East will only threaten the kingdoms of Turkey and Persia; but as neither one nor the other, nor both combined, would be strong enough, without assistance, to meet the danger successfully, England must do so; and it is certain that she must, sooner or later, become engaged in a fierce contest for supremacy with Russia.

"The Euphrates Valley Railway becomes, therefore, a factor of inestimable importance in the problem of this great contest. Even now, the construction of the line will counteract the Asiatic policy of Russia, for it will strengthen the influence of England in Central Asia, and weaken that of Russia.

"The growth of Russia in the East threatens, though indirectly, the whole of Europe, as well as the states named above; for if she were firmly established in Asia Minor, the real apple of discord, Constantinople would be in imminent danger, all the commerce of the Mediterranean would fall into her hands, and she would command the canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

"Whatever the commercial value of the Suez Canal to Central Europe, there is no doubt that it is secondary in importance to the Euphrates Railway, which affords the only means of stemming Russian advances in Central Asia, and which directly covers the Suez Canal."

The general features of the projected Euphrates Valley Railway may be thus briefly summed up :—

1. It would connect the Mediterranean with the head of the Persian Gulf, between which and Kurrachee and Bombay regular communication is now maintained by a line of powerful steamers subsidised by the Indian Government.

2. Making Kurrachee the European port of India instead of Bombay, it would save about a thousand miles in the distance between England and India, and by the substitution of railway for boat transit would reduce the time occupied in the journey by one-half—*i.e.*, to ten days instead of twenty days.

3. It would render it possible to maintain India with a smaller European garrison than is now necessary, and would thus reduce our military expenditure.

4. It would save the Government large sums in sudden emergencies by the facilities it would afford—and that at all seasons of the year—for the transport of troops and stores.

5. It would enable troops from England to be landed at Kurrachee in about fourteen days, and in two or three more to reach Lahore, Peshawur, or Delhi.

6. It would subject an enemy advancing towards the north-western frontier of India to easy attack in the flank and rear, and would render the invasion of India all but impossible.

7. It would make the resources of England so promptly available in the East that any hostile movement directed against us, whether from within or without our Indian frontier, might thus be effectually checked before it could assume formidable proportions.

8. It would give our extensive military establishments in Indian a direct influence in support of our power and prestige in Europe.

9. It would give England the first strategical position in the world.

10. It would facilitate the protection of Asia Minor by England.

11. It would relieve Persia from the predominating influence of Russia, by giving her access to a port on the Mediterranean.

12. It would be easily defensible by England, both of its termini being on the open sea.

13. It would be protected, on the flank most likely to be assailed, by two formidable rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris; whilst the possession of Gyprus by England gives us an admirable *place d'armes* for covering the terminus of the railway at Alexandretta or Seleucia.

14. The length of the railway, from Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, to Grain, on the Persiau Gulf, would be about 920 miles.

15. The country is admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, and the cost of the line is estimated at from £5,000 to £6,000 per mile.

16. The capital which would be required would thus be under £6,000,000.

These views I have advocated for many years, in conjunction with General Chesney, the explorer of the route, and his surviving officers, Admiral Charlewood and Mr. W. F. Ainsworth. They have been concurred in by Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, the late Mr. Brassey, Lord Strathnairn, and the "great Elchi," the venerated Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and adopted in the report by the Special Committee of the House of Commons in 1872; and last year Lord Salisbury, in his place in the House of Peers, said: "The popularity of the scheme and the great attention given to it are only some of the many signs which should make Her Majesty's Government consider that the subject of connecting the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean is one of the most important questions of the day. . . . It is therefore a matter for which Her Majesty's Government will be held largely responsible by the public if they do not adopt, at an early period, a definite policy on the question—a policy to which they are prepared to adhere, and one which will respond to the feelings entertained by the public of this country."

CLAIMANTS TO COREA.

Eight millions of Coreans constitute a prize for which more than one Power is aiming at the present moment. The peninsula they inhabit juts into the China seas in such a manner that the country controlling them will dominate the coast of China far more completely than the French can hope to do, even if they realise within the next few years their most ambitious aims. Considering the vast and growing importance of our trade with China, this is a circumstance which compels us *bon gré mal gré* to take a certain interest in the future of Corea. Already, the French successes in Tonquin have laid the basis of new arrangements, reducing us at a stroke from the position of a principal, if not the principal foreign Power in the Pacific to that of a second-rate state. Already the development of Russian naval and military strength in the Amoor region since 1878 has altered matters to such an extent that we are no longer the superior of Russia, nor yet her equal, but unquestionably her inferior. Russian aims, whether political or commercial, are not exactly of a character to redound to our benefit. We do not profit by French aggression. Surpassed in the north, surpassed in the south, we are forced, in the interests of our commerce, to think a little about the future of the peninsula jutting into busiest part of the middle portion of the China seas. Whoever obtains Corea will secure admirable points for naval stations, and, if the loyalty of the inhabitants accompany the annexation, eight million people, hostile to the Chinese, will afford the aggressor means for a great military force which any European Power desirous of supremacy in the North Pacific might envy. One Power, at least, we know covets Corea, and makes no pretence to cloak its pretensions. But how important are the results that would attend a Russian annexation of Corea, or a partition between Russia and Japan, is a matter that is not yet readily appreciated by the public, and if we briefly explain them, the real character of the Russian designs will be more generally understood.

Russia possesses in Asia a vast stretch of territory, which, although for the most part under her control for more than three centuries, still contains a population not much larger than that of the metropolis. As might be expected, the denser part of the population of Siberia is disposed just beyond the Urals, and the further east one travels the fewer the inhabitants become, until, on reaching the Pacific coast, there are hardly any at all. Until the Suez Canal was opened, it used to take a courier six months to reach the Pacific with orders for St. Petersburg, and troops for the garrisons were never less than 18 months on the march. Thus Russia's control of the Pacific coast was not very strong, and until Count Ignatieff extorted Vladivostock from the Chinese by mingled threats and bribes, in 1859, it was exercised from a distant northern port, Petropavlosky, frozen up a greater part of the year, and inherently so weak that nothing except the bungling of the Allied Fleets saved it from capture during the Crimean War. After that war, as we have just said, Russia obtained from the Chinese Vladivostock, 35 miles from the border of Corea, and set on foot those preparations which appear to be destined to ultimately place Corea in her hands. But, although fortune seems to shine on Russia to-day, it is only a few years ago that her power in the Pacific was held on such a precarious tenure that if a settlement of the Eastern Question had not taken place at Berlin, she might have lost for a time the Amoor region. During the first few years succeeding the annexation of the trans-Amoor territory, the Russians were so pleased with the designs which Ignatieff kept dangling before them that large sums were readily devoted to the establishment of Vladivostock. Then came a reaction. France and England, warm allies, manifested such a determination to preserve the integrity of China that the ardour for further advances southward diminished, and this feeling was increased by the total failure of Ignatieff's plan for colonising the district bordering on Corea with Russian settlers. At his suggestion, 50,000 State-aided settlers were sent to the Usuri district, but, instead of being left to their own devices there, they were placed under the paternal charge of barbarous Cossack officers who literally made slaves of them, and treated them so badly, that, what with this and the malaria, only a fifth of the colonists remained alive at the end of a decade. When England and Russia prepared for war in 1878, Vladivostock was in such a weak and defenceless condition, that it could not possibly have withstood an ordinary attack. Even two years later, when China massed troops on the Kuldja frontier, and threatened to recover her lost province by force, the fortifications of Vladivostock had been so little improved that fears were entertained of its falling into her hands. Since then, the defences have been put in thorough order, a dockyard and torpedo factory have been established, and the garrison doubled, so that any invader would find Vladivostock a hard nut to crack. The island of Saghalien has also been provided with a Russian population of 5,000 to work the coal mines, and thousands of families have been placed in free settlements along the Corean frontier, where they are no longer kept under military control, but are allowed an amount of liberty not to be found at home. Besides this, the Pacific fleet, which used to consist of two or three vessels in time of peace, has been permanently doubled in number, while the gunboats and clippers have been replaced by powerful frigates and corvettes, stronger and swifter than any vessels we possess in the China seas. Altogether, therefore, Russia's power in the Pacific has very significantly developed, and in reality she is now in a position to send an expedition to Corea without waiting for reinforcements from home.

Two considerations have given birth to her ardent desire to possess the Corean Peninsula. We have said that the Pacific coast of Siberia is very sparsely populated; so much so that if the Chinese were not prevented from crossing the border of Manchuria they would rapidly out-number and swamp the colonists Russia has so laboriously settled in the Amoor region. Even as it is, with the Cossacks ever on the alert to keep the Chinese emigrants from crossing the frontier into the Amoor region, and ready to shoot them if they persist in their efforts, the number of Celestial arrivals escaping through the cordon is such that it is reckoned that twice as many Chinese colonise the Amoor annually as Russians. The danger of this influx is obvious, for the Chinese settlers, or *manzies*, never grow well-disposed towards the Russians, and would side with any Chinese or foreign force entering the country to invest Vladivostock. Side by side with this influx from Manchuria there is another from Corea. The arrivals from this region, however, hate the Chinese, and naturally become good Russian subjects; the more so, since the Russian authorities encourage them in every way, so as to play them off against the Chinese. Of late this policy, originally only local, has become the Imperial policy of Russia. Eight million Coreans, hostile to the Chinese, would give Russia on the Pacific slope of Siberia just what she wants—a large native population to afford levies to protect it from foreign invaders, whether Chinese or European. Russia's fear of losing the Pacific coast is something more than sentimental. The Amoor region is particularly rich in gold. Experts say that the deposits there exceed anything that have been found in California and Australia. For years Russia has laboured under the fear that a rush for gold might attract to the Amoor a population from America which would defy the Russian eagle and display the stars and stripes. Before the Suez Canal was opened the danger was greater than now when a Russian population has been established on the coast; still, it continues to influence the Russian authorities to such a degree that every discouragement is thrown in the way of private enterprise in working the gold deposits of the Amoor. The annexation of eight million Coreans, or even a million or two, would completely change the aspect of things. Russia would obtain abundance of native levies to keep in check foreign adventurers, and also to secure a choice of ports free from the disadvantage under which Vladivostock labours of being frozen over six or seven weeks every year. For the moment she would readily share the peninsula with Japan, providing that the latter assigned her a harbour on the Yellow Sea. This will explain the close alliance with Japan which she has been cultivating for years, and which Japan naturally finds more to her taste than the friendliness of Powers who might check her desire for Corea. On this account the proceedings of Japan require to be more closely watched than would be necessary if Russia had no ambitious aspirations. Of the two, England—and, for that matter, probably Europe also—would prefer to see Japan ruling Corea to China; but, unless some trustworthy guarantee can be obtained that the situation will not be accompanied by any arrangement by which Russia will secure a fresh advance southwards, the pretensions of the Mikado ought to be discouraged rather than supported by this country.—*Globe.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

Judicial Department.

Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Savant first class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, was in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Kanara District Court from the 23rd Nov to the 5th Dec 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr A L P Tucker, Assist Collr in the district of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Magte of the first-class in the district of Kaladji.

Mr Narayen Jijaba Gosavi, Jahagirdar, residing at Shevgaon, is appointed to be an Additional Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar district. The above appointment is made with effect until the 31st July 1885.

Capt F W Snell, Commanding the Detachment at the Island of Perim, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appointed Capt Snell to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Prescy Town of Bombay.

Mr Gurbasapa Shidlingapa has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Saundatti in the Belgaum district, vice Mr. Imam Saheb valad Hattella Saheb, transferred.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar having been relieved by Rao Saheb Maneklal Narotamdas, ceased to act as Joint Subordinate Judge at Satara from the 30th Dec 1884.

Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat and Mr Thomas Moore respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana on the 8th inst.

Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat resumed charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyan in the Thana district on the 9th inst.

Rao Saheb Govind Wassudeo Kanitkar received charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara on the 10th inst.

Mr W Evans has been appointed to act as Clerk of the district Court at Poona during the absence of Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Phatak on privilege leave.

Khan Bahadur Barjorji Edalji Modi si appointed to be a first class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Bahadoor Narayen Govind Apate, retired.

Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadev Thosar is appointed to be a first class second grade, Subordinate Judge vice Khan Bahadur Barjoji Edalji Modi, promoted.

Mr C B Izon to rejoin his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

The Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. E T Candy, on being relieved by Mr Izon at Ratnagiri, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until further orders; and Mr J W Walker to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad until further orders.

Mr F C O Beaman, on being relieved by Mr C E G Crawford in Kathiawar, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara until further orders.

Mr A H Unwin, on being relieved by Mr E T Candy, at Surat, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara until further orders.

Mr W H Horseley is appointed to act as Assist Judge in the Surat district until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Horsley with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Surat district in the executive charge of the Collr of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinary hold his Court at Broach.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Horsley, to be a Joint Sesssions Judge in the Surat Sessions division, and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committted to him for trial by the Magtes in the Broach district.

In supersession of Govt Notification, dated the 13th inst, Mr A Shewan is appointed to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad until further orders.

Educational Department.

Mr Shirajudin Abdul Fatta Moulvi, B A, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Depy Educational Inspr, N and N-E Divns, vice Khan Saheb Valli Mahamed Hassan Ali Akhund, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb G M Sathe and W R Waidya respectively delinered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Thana Sub-Division, on the 30th ult.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishvanath Patwardhan is appointed to act as Educational Inspr, N-E division, during the absence of Mr H P Jacob or till further orders.

Mr Narhar Purshotam Tilak is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik Sub-division, during the absence of Rao Saheb B R Sahasrabudhe or till further orders.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R A Lamb, C S, to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Khandesh district upon the departure of Mr H T Ommanney, C S, on furlough, for the purposes set forth in Sec 4, clause (*c*), and Sec 34 of the said Act.

Messrs J W A Weir, C S, and S M Fraser, C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 13th Jan 1885.

Mr J W A Weir, C S., to be Assist to the Collr of Poona.

Mr S. M. Fraser, C S., to be Assist to the Collr of Nasik.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr McCann to be an Assist Collr of Salt Revenue in charge of the Coast Guard Service, taking rank between Mr C Pogson, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue second class, and Mr J H Dickinson, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, third class.

Public Works Department.

Mr E Pinhey, Assist Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year and six months, with effect from the 15th Feb 1885, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Estabt, with effect from 1st Jan 1885 :—

Major E D'O Twemlow, R E, Ex Engr, first grade, permanent; Mr H G Palliser, and Mr R B Joyner, Ex Engr, second grade, permanent; Mr F B Maclaran, Mr J Adams and Mr W H White, Ex Engr, third grade, permanent; Mr K G Desai, and Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, and Mr K R Godbole, Ex Engr, fourth grade, Substantive pro tem; Mr S N Squire Assist Engr, first grade, permanent; Mr H J Landon, Mr G V Gayatonde, Mr Himatlal Dhirazram, Mr H V M Phelips and Mr G McC Harrison, Assist Engr, first grade, permanent.

(Irrigation.)

Mr W H LeQuesne, Ex Engr, fourth grade, and Assist to the Chief Engr for Irrigation, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

The Dist Judge of Satara has granted Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardhan Ganu, Subordinate Judge of Wai and Medha, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 5th Jan 1885.

The Dist Judge of Kanara has granted Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Sawant, Subordinate Judge of Karwar, privilege leave on half pay for one month and ten days from the 24th Dec 1884.

Major A B Portman delivered over and Mr R H Vincent received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, B B and C I Ry, on the 8th inst.

Mr F S P Lely delivered over and Mr W B Mulock received charge of the offices of the Collr and Dist Magte and Agent to H E the Govr at Surat on the 15th inst.

Lieut-Col F J Wise and Major A B Portman respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Police, G I P Ry, on the 8th inst.

Mr Vithoba Bhagoji Kalokhe, Inspr of Post Offices, Nasik Dist, is appointed *pro tem* a Non-official Commr for the Town Municipality of Igatpuri in the Nasik district, vice Mr Kondaji Subrao, who has left the station.

Mr Shallom Bapuji Israel, Depy Chitnis to the Collr of Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Shrigonda Taluka in the Ahmednagar district during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Laxman Chintaman Fadke, or until further orders.

Yeshwant Ganesh Pradhan, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 17th Oct to 16th Nov 1884 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Wasudeo Sitaram was appointed to act for him.

The privilege leave granted to Bachalshah Kadirdinoshah, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, in Notification No 202, dated 2nd Sept last, is extended to 22nd Oct 1884 inclusive.

The privilege leave granted to Chaganlal Amratlal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, in Notification No. 246, dated 26th Nov last, is extended to 4th Dec 1884 inclusive.

Narayan Krishnaji, Municipal Vaccinator, Satara Town, was ordered to proceed to Poona to learn the the work of animal vaccination, and Balaji Krishnaji was appointed third grade Municipal Vaccinator, Satara Town, to act for him with effect from 27th Nov 1884.

Tilumal Karamchund, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, was granted sick leave from 8th Dec 1884 to 7th Jan 1885 inclusive, and Pimal Shah, Candidate Vaccinator, Jacobabad Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

Ramchandra Appaji Chitnis, third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st Dec 1884 inclusive, and Wasudeo Sitaram, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Narayan Bhagwant, Special Temporary Vaccinator Belgaum Zilla, appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator on probation, with effect from 21st Nov 1884, vice Ganpat Balaji dismissed.

Babaji Dattatraya, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, is appointed Temporary Vaccinator, with effect from 21st Nov 1884, vice Narayan Bhagwant, promoted.

The following promotions have been made in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Eastern Gujarat Registration district, with effect from 28th Dec 1884, vice Mr Dalpatram Bapuram, Third Clerk, permitted to join his former appointment :—Mr. Erachshaw Nasserwanji, 1st Compiler, to be 3rd Clerk; Mr. Brijmohan Vijbhukhan, substantive protem 2nd Compiler, to be 1st Compiler; Mr. Pestonji Dadabhai, 3rd Compiler, to be substantive pro tem 2nd Compiler; and Mr. Damodar Hargovindas 4th Compiler, to be substantive pro tem 3rd Compiler; and Mr. Moolchand Jivan, 5th Compiler, to be substantive pro tem 4th Compiler.

Mr. Nandshunker Motiram is appointed substantive pro tem 5th Compiler in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Eastern Gujarat Registration district, with effect from 1st Jan 1885, vice Mr. Moolchand Jivan, promoted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday, received through Reuter this morning, shows a further improvement in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities having advanced from 41 to 43 per cent. Rates of discount outside, however, remain the same, at 3⅞ on 3 months' and 3⅝ per cent on 6 months' paper. Consols have advanced ⅛ to 99⅞. Rupee Paper is ⅛ lower.

In Mincing-lane prices for Seeds and Wheat remain unchanged. At the Skin sales Goat skins of Bombay quality closed steady, 760,000 having been sold. Sheep skins opened to a slow sale, and ½d. per lb. decline in light Madras.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady with 8,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher. From New York we have received two days' advices to-day, no message having come to hand yesterday. On Wednesday ready Mid-Uplands were down to 11 cents, May shipment to 11·28 cents, but yesterday a recovery took place again to 11 1-16 and 11·36 cents per lb. respectively. The receipts at the ports are light, and a continuance on a like reduced scale would produce a material alteration in the position of the market. The following is the comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Wednesday's receipts	12,000	14,000	16,000
Thursday's do.	11,000	15,000	22,000
Six days' do.	79,000	82,000	107,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,027,000	3,817,000	4,124,000

A stronger tone has been apparent here to-day since receipt of the New York telegram. Sellers have advanced their rates all round Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but the only effect of this has been to stop business. A fair amount of buying took place yesterday, and at a further reduction of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 a large business would have resulted ; but in face of the advance shippers at once withdrew for all except their most pressing requirements, and these are not large. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals ready	Rs. 163	Rs. 175	...
Omras ,, ...	195	199	210
Jalgaum ,, ...	192	196	...
Broach March	225	..	...
Dhollera April	195	200	210

In WHEAT and SEEDS prices remain the same.

FREIGHTS continue dull. For Liverpool 25s. is still the quotation, and 27s. 6d. is the rate for open charter. A considerable amount of cargo was booked in the liners yesterday for future shipment at 25s., but shippers do not appear inclined to go on at the rate to-day. For April shipment Antwerp and Havre freight is offering at 26s. 3d., and a steamer has been fixed for Marseilles, February loading, at 31s. 3d., payable here, old scale. From Calcutta the tone is reported weak, at 35s. all round.

IMPORTS are without quotable change, and being mail day we have not heard of much new business.

EXCHANGE has remained quiet and quite unmoved. Only a small business has been done, and there is no indication of a tendency either way. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Credits three months' sight..	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Francs do. do. do. ...	2·05½	,,

Calcutta rates show a reduction of 1-16 since Tuesday. No alteration has been made in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, but the Cash Balance at Head Office and branches is down 11 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but pretty steady at Rs. 98½ to 9-16 for Fours, and Rs. 100¾ to Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half. In Calcutta the rates are Rs. 98 7-16 and Rs. 100⅝ respectively.

SHARES have undergone no special change, the general tone of the market being quiet. In Mills Coorla are Rs. 5 lower. Great Eastern have recovered to Rs. 995. Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined to Rs. 4,175 for old, and Rs. 840 for new,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,939 tons, Captain A. Blair, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Oorun, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur. with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klyhn, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 70 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. Millar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd Dec.), with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Henry Balckaw, 639 tons, Captain E. Profumo, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 77 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 1,465 tons' Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 13 chests opium and the following passengers :—Captain Nuttall, Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Punnett, Lieut. Murray, Mr. Essack, and 56 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, 2,156 tons, Captain A. H. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shanghai to Bombay.—Mrs. Jones and infant. From Yokohama to Bombay.—Mr. E. Wimbridge. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. Ah. Tsuen.—From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. Abdool Kadur Jakeria, Mr. Tyeb Ally, Mr. Moola Kaderjee, Mr. Mahomed Ally and child, and one deck. From Calcutta to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. R. Longlands, and one deck. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. A. Joyce. From Melbourne to London.—Mr. C. Gairdner, and Mrs. Dixon. From Hongkong to London.—Mr. O. Johnston. From Sidney to Bombay.—One deck. From Penang to Bombay.—One deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Nuloythalchy	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 1.
23	C. Macdonald (s)..	Millar	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	Shanghai, Jan. 1.
	Java (s)	Campbell	Bussorah, Jan. 10.
	Pathus Mamoody.	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Miranda (s)	Phippin	Dunkirk.
	Ashleigh Brook (s)	Farquhar	Marseilles.
	County of Salop (s)	Rice	Port Said.
	Cutch (s)	Nacoda	Cutch Coast.
	Daisy Morris (s) ..	Adams	Liverpool.
	Arago (s)	Sutherland ..	London.
	Commilla (s)........	Macfadyen ..	Kurrachee, &c.
	Clan Forbes (s) ..	Guard	Liverpool.
	Nuddea (s)...........	Blair	Galle.
	Bhundara (s)........	Britten	Galle.
	Nizam (s)	Webber	Trieste, &c.
	Avoca (s)	Klyhn	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Henry Balckaw, Profumo, to Persian Gulf.
,, Avoca, Klyhn, to Zanzibar.
,, Oorun, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macdonald, to Liverpool and Perim.
,, City of Venice, to Liverpool and Glasgow.
,, Inchmaree, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Neva.................	Clark	London, Sept. 27.
19	Clan Buchanan (s)...	Cobbett	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
	Jumna	Ferry	Liverpool, Oct. 12.
	Glenesk	Williams ..	Liverpool, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18.—Steamers Oriental and Clan Matheson. Ships Saint Margaret and Bay of Bengal.

Jan. 19.—Steamers Engineer and Laleham. Ship Pythomene.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
21	Clan Matheson (s)...	....	Calcutta.
	Nevasa (s)	......	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.			
19	Brindisi (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—49 cases sulphric acid, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

Britannia s—50 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 50 cases whiskey, Pestonjee Cowasjee, Shroff ; 50 cases wine and spirit, Bolton and Co ; 20 hogsheads beer, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy.

Arabia s—30 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—60 cases stout, 51 cases whiskey and 25 cases rum, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 28 packages portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—61 packages provisions, Hajee H. Abdool.

Surat s—7 cases colors, Gopalljee Mooljee ; 16 cases medicines &c, T. Bhanjee ; 1 case book, Shawaksha Hormusjee ; 8 cases books &c. Thacker & Co ; 10 cases colours, T. Tullockchund ; 101 cases oilmanstores and medicines, Gullamally Jeewanjee and Co ; 6 cases paper, S. A. S. Dawood ; 9 packages medicines &c, Cooper, Madon and Co.

Arcot s—100 cases portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 150 cases champagne, B. and A. Hormarjee ; 30 cases portwine, Rhipson and Co. ; and 35 cases champagne and 51 cases wine, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Friary s—101 drums linseed oil, E. Essoobjee.

Agra s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—13 cases beads, M. Essoofbhoy.

Nizam s—5 cases cheese, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Surat s—22 cases saffron, Perez Sala Navarro.

R. Rubattino s—2 casks claret, Bolton and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—8 cases envelopes, F. Muraglio and Co ; 40 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R. Rubattino s—125 cases brandy, B. and A. Hormarjee ; 1 case brandy, Bolton and Co ; 270 cases brandy and 36 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd January, 1885.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·029
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point..........................	65·2
Relative humidity of Air..........................	·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	66·8
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	202

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

466—Jefferson B. and D.—C. A. Turner vs. Haji Beebee and others—Craigie L. and O.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. Ld., vs Kessowji Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., and J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Strachey, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Agra.

Savage, Vet Surg, on duty, from Muttra.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 23.

VanBeverhaudt, Major, 17th Bengal N I, to rejoin, to Benares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 24.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day (Saturday). the 24th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

Alteration in Prospectus of B. V. R. A. Meeting. Match 8 (N. R. A. Medal) and Match 10 (Ladies' Prize) will be opened at Coorla and Poona on Monday morning next as well as on Friday and Saturday. Match 9 for Recruits will be open on Monday morning next.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 till 5.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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TO THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,

BEGS to inform his numerous Patrons that he has now OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at No. 14, Rampart-row, Bombay where he may be personally consulted.

Sight scientifically treated.

Spectacles specially made to suit each individual case.

CAUTION.—The idea that the best lenses are made from Pebble, IS A DELUSION. All Mr Lazarus' spectacles are made from a materia INVENTED BY HIMSELF, and his lenses are the only ones IN EXISTENCE protected by ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, a their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c

Processs previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano......	Rs 33	per month	or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... ,,	36	,,	or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,,	66	,,	or ,, 1,37

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

NOTICE.

MISS FERGUSSON will be at home to receive VISITORS on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., after 5 p.m.

B. HAMILTON, A.-D.-C.
Government House, Parel, 21st. Jan., 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—January 18, at Colombo, the wife of J. Anderson, Esq., Agent, Oriental Bank, of a daughter.

BERRINGTON—January 17, the wife of T. D. Berrington, Esq., Telegraph Department, Lahore, of a daughter, still-born.

BISHOP—January 17, at Meean Meer, the wife of Major L. T. Bishop, of a daughter.

CLOWES—January 18, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major Fred. Clowes, 30th Regiment, of a daughter.

HYDE—January 17, at No. 6, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry T. Hyde, of a son.

LINCK—January 19, at No. 5 Royd Street, the wife of C. Linck, Esq., of a son.

MANNERS—January 15, at Chupra, the wife of Edward Robert Manners, of a daughter.

SIMSON—January 12, at Coconada, the wife of C. W., Simson, Esq., of a daughter.

SOHANLAL—January 12, at Bareilly, the wife of Munshi Sohanlal, Inspector of Schools, Jhansi Division, of a son.

WILKS—January 16, at Kodaikanel, the wife of C H Wilks, M.I.C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUKIS—STEWART—January 20, at All Souls Memorial Church, Cawnpore, Charles Pardey Lukis, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to Lilian, eldest daughter of Colonel J. Stewart, R.A., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

FOLEY—January 18, at Cawnpore, very suddenly, Richard Foley,—aged 71 years.

O'LEARY—January 13, at Trichinopoly, of cholera, Mr. J. O'Leary 1st Class Asst. Apothecary.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

THERE have been more annexations in Australasia, but not by Germany this time. The Commander of the Australian Naval Squadron, a Melbourne telegram says, has hoisted the British flag at Huon Gulf, and on the Louisiade islands, the Woodlarks group, and the Entrecasteaux. Whatever the value of the newly-annexed territory may be, its position is significant. Huon Gulf is an indentation on the northern side of the long and narrow tongue of land which forms the eastern part of the island of New Guinea. It is in close proximity to the eastern limits of the recent German acquisition, and it has no doubt been annexed in order to prevent the extension of German dominion in that direction. The Entrecasteaux islands lie off the extreme south-east point of New Guinea, not far from the coast, and the Woodlarks group and the Louisiade archipelago—all of them insignificant in size—are a little farther to the east. The result of these annexations is important. The islands, from a strategical point of view, cover a large area in the Pacific, and the possession of them considerably reduces the strategical value of the German acquisitions on the north-eastern coast of New Guinea, and of the archipelago to the north and north-east of that island which has lately come under German dominion. They practically secure to us, moreover, a much larger portion of New Guinea than the Colonial Office marked out as the area of our protectorate three months ago. We are now in possession not merely of the south-eastern shores over which a protectorate was declared last October, but of a portion of the north-eastern side as well. The act, in short, is England's "Thus far" to Prince Bismarck.

When the colonists have sufficiently overcome their wrath against Lord Derby to think well of any course that he can possibly take, they will see in this measure at least an endeavour to make up for the past negligences and ignorances of the Colonial Office. But we must not expect that they will all at once give him credit even for a cheap piece of *ex post facto* wisdom. Only the other day a Melbourne newspaper, not of habitually violent speech, spoke of the time when a Minister who had done as Lord Derby had done would have been burnt in effigy in every market-place in the country. The same feeling finds more decorous expression in Mr. Service's protest to the Governor of Victoria, wherein the Home Government are told of the intense surprise and indignation with which their policy is regarded in the Colonies. While these feelings prevail it can scarcely be expected that anything like real satisfaction will be felt at the course Lord Derby has taken. We believe it will be found that the annexation of these islands, and of a considerable stretch of coast, have deprived the colonists of the ground of much of their grievance. At the same time, it would be unreasonable to expect the colonial public to take at present so judicial a view of the matter as that. And if for once Lord Derby has done the right thing, we cannot forget that he has done it under the pressure—not exclusively of colonial opinion, which he has more than once very unwisely and very ungracefully thwarted—but under the pressure also of a competing State, of whose intentions he knew nothing until they had been carried out. He knew less of German intention, in fact, than the people of Melbourne, who from the first saw farther into this question than he. Even now they have little to thank him for in this business. The original impulse to the annexation of these islands came from them, and not from him, for in the same breath in which they protested against the inaction of the Colonial Office they asked for an authorisation to take possession of such of the neighbouring islands as were still available. If this has been at length done, it has not been through the energy and foresight of Lord Derby, but because of the activity of Colonial opinion on the one hand, and because of the pressure of German enterprise on the other.

THE choosing of the best design for the new Municipal Hall and buildings has been taken in hand promptly by the Committee appointed by the Corporation. At a meeting held yesterday evening it was decided to recommend that the first prize should be given to the alternative design of "Queen-Empress." The envelopes enclosing the names of the competitors have not been as yet opened, but anyone at all acquainted with the firm and graceful lines with which Mr. Chisholm, of Madras, combines the characteristics of Hindu and Mussulman architecture, while stamping them with the harmony of his own, will not hesitate to attribute the design to that eminent architect. The first prize has been unanimously awarded to the "alternative" design, but the opinion of the Committee is that the design to be selected for the new buildings should be for that with a dome, the addition of which would put the cost a lakh beyond the five lakhs prescribed in the conditions as the limit to the competitors. For the second prize the design "Audaces fortuna juvat" has been selected. The remaining fourteen designs do not comply with the conditions laid down, and are therefore disqualified for the third prize—a fact which is greatly regretted by the Municipal Commissioner and by the Committee. Some of the designs can scarcely be deemed to be of sufficient artistic merit to be judged worthy of the remaining prize, even were the conditions prescribed duly fulfilled. The merits of all the designs were submitted to a severe technical examination by three experts, viz., Messrs. Adams, Stevens, and Forde, who advised the Municipal Commissioner and the Committee of the Corporation as to the professional aspects of questions involved in the designs. When the conclusion was arrived at that the "Queen-Empress" "alternative" design deserved the first prize, and that the design "Audaces fortuna juvat" came second in order of merit, the first part of the mandate of the Committee was performed. It then became necessary to consider which of the designs, if any, were suitable for the new Municipal Offices and Municipal Hall. The opinion of the three experts was that the design of "Queen-Empress," which gives an edifice rendered imposing by a dome, is the best adapted for the purpose in view ; but the cost of the dome, estimated at a lakh, would bring the cost of the buildings, as a whole, up to some six lakhs. This sum would exceed the limit allowed by the conditions. The Committee of the Corporation concurred with the experts. There seemed to be no difficulty of choice whatever between the "Queen-Empress" design and any of the others. The "Audaces," which was awarded the second prize, was seen to be unadapted to the requirements of offices in Bombay ; and the absence of verandahs, or some other sin of omission or commission, equally precluded from approval the other designs. The Committee were therefore prepared to recommend the Corporation to go beyond the sum of five lakhs, and erect the "Queen-Empress" design, with a dome and all complete, at a cost of six lakhs.

But at this point the conscientiousness of the three experts employed—anticipating the usual comparison between estimates and actuals in such cases—pointed out that all the designs were based upon a too confiding estimate of the probable cost per cubic foot of the contents of the buildings. The different designs were based upon a calculation that four annas per cubic foot would give the cost of the buildings, and this figure was arrived at from the actual contract price of building work let now by the Municipality. The experts themselves agreed that four annas was a fair price—an admission which to the superficial will appear to conflict with their further declaration, made in the same breath, that no building of the kind proposed has been, is, or ever will be, constructed in Bombay at four annas per cubic foot. Facts are facts, and figures are figures, and before them the most plausible theories of what a building ought to cost, must hide their abashed fronts. Here are a few figures which show what big buildings cost in Bombay. The University buildings cost annas 8·83 per cubic foot, the High Court annas 5 2-3 ; the Sailors' Home annas 7 2-5 ; the School of Art, before it was quite finished, annas 4½, against which is to be placed the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute's annas 11. The circumstances of the times at which these different buildings were erected will perhaps account for the remarkable variation of the cost. Still it is difficult to get over the fact that the average would be struck more nearly by allowing six annas per cubic foot for the new buildings than by placing it beforehand at four annas. But the moment the four-anna basis is pronounced inadequate, and the six-anna basis is accepted, the cost of all the buildings for which designs have been sent in goes up at a bound by fifty per cent., and to this fifty per cent. must be added seven per cent. for architects' fees and other contingencies of supervision which are not, of course, provided for in the specifications for the buildings as sent in by the competitors. The cost of the "Queen-Empress" design with dome complete will amount to Rs. 8,96,449 ; without the dome, that is to say, without its necessary crown and complement, the cost will be Rs. 7,71,102. All the competitors have worked pretty closely to the five lakhs limit. Consequently the cost of any one of them when the fifty-seven per cent. addition is counted, would come to some seven or eight lakhs or thereabouts. Some of them could not possibly be constructed for the five lakhs limit, even at four annas per cubic foot ; the cost of one or two would probably run up to close upon ten lakhs. In addition to all these considerations it was pointed out by a member of the Committee that the Municipal Hall, for which one lakh was provided in the Municipal conditions, and which would cost Rs. 1,80,756 without a dome in the revised estimate of the "Queen-Empress" design, and Rs. 3,61,103 with the dome, would be only eighty feet long by forty feet wide, that is, some ten feet longer than the Byculla Club dining-room, the width being the same.

The object in view in erecting a Municipal Hall was to secure a place of meeting for the citizens without troubling the Government for the loan of the Town Hall, which was refused by Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government, and more recently by Sir Richard Temple. If it be true that no one believes that either Sir James Fergusson or Lord Reay would follow the uncouth example of their predecessors in this respect, yet it is felt that it would be prudent and dignified to provide against the possibility of the recurrence of rebuffs which are so calculated to interfere with the good understanding which ought always to subsist between the Bombay Government and the Bombay citizens. Besides, there is something more than a possibility that the progress of railway development will carry a connecting link from Colaba to Boreebunder, which will involve, almost of necessity, the demolition of the Town Hall. The necessity for a Municipal Hall is generally admitted, but the original lakh set aside for the purpose of providing that requirement was not sufficient for the purpose. It turns out that even a hall eighty feet by forty, cannot be built for less than Rs. 1,80,000, while with a dome it will cost Rs. 3,00,000. A hall of the size suggested will seat three hundred and fifty persons, packed very closely. It will be quite insufficient for a meeting of the citizens, while it will be perhaps needlessly large as a mere board-room to accommodate the sixty-four members of the Corporation, or the twelve members of the Town Council. Our own opinion is that if Bombay is to have a Municipal Hall it should have a real one, and not one only in name. We may afford to wait for a Municipal Hall, but we cannot afford to have one of mean dimensions. It is not necessary that it should equal the proportions of the Town Hall, but, short of them, it should be sufficient for all the purposes which such buildings usually fulfil. On the general question, it is for the Corporation now to decide either upon incurring the additional expense the buildings contemplated will entail or else, to resolve to postpone indefinitely the erection of the buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid amid so much enthusiasm by Lord Ripon, in the presence of all India. The dilatory course would, in our opinion, be unworthy of Bombay. Buildings such as are required cannot, it turns out, be erected at the cost first deemed sufficient. But the buildings are not the less requisite on that account. A question of three lakhs more or less cannot prove a serious obstacle in the case of a city with a revenue of forty-four lakhs a year. English cities of the second and third rank, far inferior in status and in prosperity to Bombay, do not fear to incur an expenditure of twenty and thirty, and even thirty-five, lakhs for Municipal buildings, which form the centre of their civic life, and the citadel of their privileges.

THE English Cabinet have accepted the counter-proposals of France in relation to Egyptian finance as a basis of negotiation. But the acceptance is subject to certain very important reservations, the chief of which is that they will give no sanction to the principle of multiple control. The immediate result of this is that for the present the British project is in abeyance. The position in which the Cabinet have placed themselves is not very dignified, for they have given to the French proposals a consideration which France and the other Powers have refused to give to theirs, and on the most favourable view of the case it is clear that they have stood aside in order that France may take up the work which they themselves have failed to do. For it is obvious that in accepting the French proposals as a basis of negotiation, the Government have agreed that France shall lead, if and so long as she can, in a business in regard to which it should be a cardinal purpose of our policy that she shall have the second place. The incident that people will next look for is a Conference in Paris to debate upon the French plan, for in form, if not in fact, the centre of influence in relation to Egypt is now transferred from London to Paris. Nor can we think much the better of the course the Government have followed because the conditions with which they have weighted their approval of the French proposals will probably make their final acceptance impossible. France proposes a loan of nine millions to Egypt, with an international guarantee. An international guarantee would necessarily involve an international control, and to that the English Government, having learnt wisdom since the Conference in London last summer, strenuously object. We have not heard that France has abandoned that part of her scheme, though it has been reported that some of the other Powers object to it. She, at any rate, will enter into the negotiations fortified by the assurance of Prince Bismarck that the help and sympathy of Germany in this business will be given to her rather than to us. The question seems to be no nearer a settlement than it was when the Conference of London broke up in August. And yet the need for a settlement is more urgent than ever.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund will hold their half-yearly meeting on Friday next. It is understood that a member of the committee will call attention to the recent controversy respecting the site of the proposed cholera hospital. We believe, however, that the opinion expressed by Dr. Blanc, that there is no necessity to reopen a question which was long since carefully considered, is generally entertained by the committee, and that there is very little disposition to discuss it.

THE annual Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency usually makes its appearance punctually about the beginning of the year. This year it is somewhat late. This delay is not due, we understand, to any backwardness in the work of compiling it, which was entrusted to Mr. Robert Courtenay, Assistant Collector, Broach, and the compiler got through his work before proceeding to Northern India on leave. We expect the Report to be out very shortly.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

THE Grosvenor Gallery opened its doors yesterday to the London public with an exhibition of the works of Thomas Gainsborough, the rival and contemporary of Reynolds, whose show was the feature of last year's winter gathering in Sir Coutt's Lindsay's gallery. More and more is the fashion creeping in of having separate exhibitions of one man's works, a fashion much to be commended, severe though the trial is, for numbers are apt to bring out defects not seen when pictures are viewed singly. On the other hand, we thus gain a more complete idea of an artist's work, imbibe his intellectual mood, and are not distracted as at a miscellaneous gathering. The exhibition got together by the Grosvenor is the largest on record of the works of the great English master, comprising two hundred and sixteen, out of the three hundred paintings he left behind him. Out of these by far the larger proportion, and also the finest, are portraits, for Gainsborough, as we all know, though he would by preference have been a landscape-painter, had perforce to take to portraiture, in his day the only legitimate form of art, since the taste for scenery had not then been invented, and landscapes, as pictures, held of no importance. When Gainsborough therefore painted landscapes he did so as a private luxury and amusement, and these landscapes, unsold, disregarded, lined the hall and staircase of his house, and were glanced at contemptuously by the sitters who came to him to be immortalised. And he immortalised them indeed, and if we may judge from seeing so many of his works together, all of which bear as their keynote a tone of grace and peculiar refinement, he must also have idealised some of them a trifle, for knowing their characters—for are not their names mostly familiar as those of the statesmen, scientists, thinkers, bucks of the period ?—we know that elegance and refinement was not always their salient characteristic. Contrasting this year and last year's show, the knowledge is forced upon us that Reynolds had greater intuition of character than Gainsborough, that the intellectual standard of his work was higher, that he could better express the mind as well as the features of a man ; but that his rival was his equal where the painting of fair and graceful women was concerned, his superior in the qualities of beauty in colouring, painting, and technique. Like his rival Reynolds, it fell to his lot to delineate the best and most famous people of his day, men and women more familiar to us than those who lived in any period of English history, because of the copious diaries and letters written at that age, which have been preserved for the delectation and instruction of our own.

Let us take a rapid survey around the well-lighted rooms of the Grosvenor, for rapid it must unfortunately be owing to limits of space. The importance of the exhibition would warrant three notices at least. First, as is fitting, we come upon two autograph portraits of the artist, one full face, the other three-quarter ; a half-keen, half-dreamy, refined countenance, with the artistic look that bespeaks shifting and subtle moods. Not far off hangs the famous full-length of Garrick, his intimate friend, whose portrait he painted at least five times, the work pronounced by Mrs. Garrick as the best likeness of her "Davy" and which Garrick presented to the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon. He is drawn leaning against a pedestal, surmounted by a bust of Shakespeare, which he encircles with his right arm. Trees in full foliage o'ershadow the column, and flowers and shrubs entwine its base. The scene is said to represent a favourite haunt in Garrick's retreat at Hampton. This portrait gave Gainsborough some trouble to paint, for the artist varied the monotony of the sittings by making faces imitating now this, now that, famous man of the day. William Pitt, too, was often painted by Gainsborough. We have four versions of him here at different stages of his career, a keen handsome face with the curious gentlemanly look owned by men of the period, or else painted into them by their portraitists. Here also is a picture of the fair Mrs. FitzHerbert, reputed wife of George IV., a smiling, winsome dame ; and near to her hangs the third Earl of Stanhope known for his mechanical inventions and experiments, and his approval of the French Revolution, which earned him the name of "Citizen Stanhope," the father of the famous Lady Hester Stanhope, who retired to Syria, and lived among the Druses. The Earl, who was one of the most energetic men of his time, was frequently represented in Gillray's caricatures. Gainsborough's painting was produced in two sittings, and certainly renders the character of the man with his resolutely closed mouth, his determined grasp of the stick he holds. Of a different and milder character is the portrait of the first Earl Spencer, grandson of the great Duke of Marlborough, a lover of art and every luxury, of whose magnificent marriage festivities an eye-witness relates how the bride was borne in a sedan chair, lined with white satin, a black page walking before, and three footmen behind, all in superb liveries. The diamonds worn by the newly-married pair were presented by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and were worth £100,000. The shoe-buckles of the bride-groom alone were worth £30,000. One of the finest and most spirited full-lengths painted by Gainsborough is that of Colonel St. Leger, the worthy boon-companion of the Prince Regent, concerning whose daring deeds the scandalous chronicles of the Regency have much to tell. He was the founder of the Hell-Fire Club, and has given his name to the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster. The portrait represents him in his manly beauty and characteristic dashing vivacity. How different is the portrait below it, that represents the Duchess of Montagu, an elderly lady of that refined English type of feature which in its best beauty no nation can approach, let alone rival ! It was a picture of which Gainsborough himself thought highly, and which he commended Garrick to go and see. Another excellent picture is that next it, depicting the famous Castrato Tenducci, then making a furore in London, in which the art of singing is rendered with perfect ease, a feat truly, for parted lips are rarely graceful, and a momentary action generally fatiguing and unpleasant in painting. But whenever his theme touched music Gainsborough was at his happiest. He was devoted to that art, and it sometimes seemed as if music were his occupation and painting only his relaxation. Usually careless in his treatment of accessories, wherever a musical instrument is introduced, he limns it with such loving care that it has been said connoisseurs could recognise the name of the maker from its build. Of these music portraits the Grosvener Gallery has some of the finest. Here is Abel, the German chamber musician to Queen Charlotte, the composer and player of the viol-de-gamba ; Gainsborough's intimate friend, Giardini, the violinist ; Fischer, the hautboist, who eloped with the painter's younger daughter, a union that proved unhappy owing to faults of temper on the part of the poor woman, who ultimately went mad. Of her and her elder sister, who remained unmarried, there are two pictures here, one representing them as girls on one canvas, the other as elder and apart. Among the freshest, strongest, and best modelled portraits of Gainsborough's is that of this elder daughter, who certainly inherited much of her mother's beauty. For Gainsborough's wife was a beauty, around whose birth there hangs an unsolved mystery. She was in receipt from her babyhood of £200 a year, none knew whence derived. That her extraction was high is presumed, and her aristocratic beauty lends colour to the supposition. We have two portraits of her here, one in maturity, one in dignified and lovely elder age. Of Gainsborough's brothers, too, there are portraits ; the elder, known as "Scheming Jack" because of his mechanical inventiveness, well renders the shifty, quick-witted, unstable character of the man who all his life never finished anything. A Grosvenor collection would be obviously incomplete without some of the various portraits of the Duchess of Devonshire, the celebrated beauty and wit of her age, distinguished in later life by her ardent political efforts on behalf of Fox and the Liberal party, the lady whose escapade of kissing the butcher to gain C. J. Fox a vote was the talk and scandal of her day. Indeed the records of the period are full of the doings of this dame, domestic, amorous, festive, social, political, whose rage for gaming alone would have made her notorious, had she not had so many other bents that threw this almost into the shade. It is said she would lose as much as £1,500 a night, and then have to be led sobbing and repentant into her carriage, to recommence the same thing on the morrow. The most famous portrait of her painted by Gainsborough is that mysteriously stolen from Messrs. Agnew's picture rooms some years ago and never recovered. We have her here first as a child of six, then a small sketch in monochrome displaying her in the prime of vitality and beauty, then a whole length, life-size, in the more florid stage of life, when her person had grown large and exuberant.

But I must not lose myself in recollections, or this notice will exceed bounds. Let us proceed through the rooms yet faster. We need not note George III. That was a portrait painted to royal order, synonymous with flattered. Let us look instead at John Duke of Bedford, the vigorous head bitterly denounced by Junius, the leader of the famous "Blumsburgh Gang ;" at Earl Camden, one of the many to whom the Junius letters were attributed, the supporter of Wilkes (the Bradlaugh of the period) ; at Christie, the founder of the famous auctioneering firm, very properly represented leaning on a picture he puts forward to view ; at the Earl of Chesterfield, philosopher and wit, limned at the age of seventy-six, the last painting for which the statesman sat. He wears the ribbon and star of the Garter, and rests his right hand upon a volume inscribed "Cicero de Senectute." A passing glance must be given to the handsome bold face of Anne Luttrell, who married the Duke of Cumberland, and on whose account the Royal Marriage Act was passed to restrain the alliances of members of the Royal family. Canning, as a young man too, is interesting ; so is Lord Mulgrave, the "Hervey the Handsome," much abused by Pope, the leader of one of the first Arctic expeditions ; and interesting too is Johnson, looking more the thinker and less the tavern-lounger than usually depicted. Note also the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, known, as "Parson Bate" or the "Fighting Parson," and his dog, the founder of the *Morning Post*, of whose picture when first exhibited a political opponent remarked that "the man wanted execution, and the dog hanging." It is almost needless to add that the gallery contains the famous "Blue Boy," that lucky ironmonger's son who has been handed down to posterity as Gainsborough's finest picture and greatest *tour-de-force*, for, as all know, it was painted to refute Reynolds' dictum that blue must be used sparingly in draperies.

Of Gainsborough's landscapes we have here the "Harvest waggon," one of his choicest rural bits, the picture he gave his admirer, the public carrier twixt Bath and London, who refused to take payment for this service done to art. It represents a picturesque-looking wain passing along a cool sequestered spot at close of day. The driver is in the act of stopping his team that a peasant girl may mount. The girl is a portrait of one of Gainsborough's daughters ; a figure seated in the waggon is the portrait of another. The painter has also introduced into the picture a favourite horse given to him by Mr. Wiltshire. It was one of Gainsborough's favourite landscapes, and was sold a few years ago for over £3,000. "The Milk-girl," also here, is familiar to all by engraving, as indeed are most of Gainsborough's landscapes. Here, too, is the famous "Going to market," a scene showing a party of men and women riding and walking on a road, beside a horse laden with vegetables. Well known, too, are the "Wood Gatherers" and "The Cottage Door ;" the latter one of the most admired works of its class by the artist, and also one of his latest productions. It represents a cottage on the banks of a stream, a shattered oak is in front of the canvas, a mother with a baby in her arms stands surrounded by children. We also enjoy the opportunity of seeing "The Cottage Girl," that barefoot child, carrying her dog under her arm, of which admirable work Leslie said that "it is unequalled by anything of the kind in the world." It was after Gainsborough had grown prosperous, and had also quarrelled with the Royal Academy, that he painted so many landscapes, and nearly all these fall into his later period. We have several painted at the time he lived at Richmond, where he loved to retire during the summer. Here when in his walks any peasant child struck his fancy, he would send it to his painting-room, leaving its parents very substantial proofs of his liberality. On one such occasion he met a boy called Jack Hill, whose beauty charmed him, and whom he impulsively offered to adopt. He was indeed taken home, but the child's gypsy nature would not stand the restraint of civilized life, and he ran away back to his native woods. Of this lovely little savage as he looked in a dim cottage warming by the fire, as he appeared ranging the woods, we have some examples before us to-day.

Alas ! my space is at an end, I must speak no more of the many lovely things upon these walls. Nor have I time to do more than mention that the gallery also contains a collection of the graceful, delicate, whimsical, fanciful drawings of the late Richard Doyle, caricatures for *Punch*, illustrations to fairy tales, water-colour sketches, &c. Nor would it be fair to the artist thus to speak of them, at the end of a notice of the works of Gainsborough.

HELEN ZIMMERN,

TELEGRAMS.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

It is reported that Mr. Forster Webster, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, is going home this year, and will be succeeded by Mr. Hutchins, senior civilian judge of the High Court.

Sir Charles Turner goes home on leave in May, and will resign towards the close of the year, Mr. Kernan again acting as Chief Justice.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO PONDICHERRY.

The Governor leaves for Pondicherry in the May Frere on the 8th proximo.

THE TRAMWAY IN MADRAS.

At Monday's meeting of the Municipal Council the Vice-President will propose that arrangements be made for granting a concession to the new Tramway Company.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. John Duncan Morrison, joint chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The British Government accepts the French counter-proposals with reference to Egyptian finance as a basis for future negotiations. The British Government offers to guarantee an Egyptian loan, but rejects multiple control.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 22.

The Emperor William is recovering from his recent indisposition.

BRITISH ANNEXATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 22.

The Commander of the Australian Naval Squadron has hoisted the British flag at the Louisiade islands, Huon Gulf, the Woodlarks group, and Entrecasteaux.

THE BECHUANALAND QUESTION.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 22.

President Krüger, addressing a meeting of Goshenites held at Rooi Grond to-day, said that any disturbance of the peace would be severely punished. The Goshenites in reply said they were anxious for peace.

THE WEST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

The French Government has concluded an agreement with the West African Association.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LISBON, JAN. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 22.

The s.s. Arabia arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee to-day.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 22.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Malacca left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.

The Manchester market has been flat.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ "	80
3 " Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49⅞
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 7⅞

JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ " "	79⅞
3 " Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar silver	49⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £13,000,000, increase £900,000.

Bills discounted £21,400,000, increase £500,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £21,600,000, increase £500,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrival.—Bassano.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

New French American Coy.'s Cable interrupted between Brest and St. Pierre.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, January 22.

10 p.m.	73·5

FRIDAY, January 23.

6 a.m.	71·9
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·3

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Aslajee and Sherin," at 9 p.m.

Jan. 26.—Corporation Meeting.
" 27.—Inspection of harbour by Port Trustees.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting.
Yacht Club Ball.
" 30.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
" 31.—Children's Fancy Dress Fête, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Sky Races at Deesa.
Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show.
Feb. 2.—Sir James Fergusson leaves for Calcutta.
Gymkhana General Meeting.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting.
" 7.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
" 9.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 11.—Yacht Club General Meeting.
" 14.—Regatta.
" 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
" 17.—Bombay Races.
" 19.—Bombay Races.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
" 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
" 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
" 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Mar. 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
" 4.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
" 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

THE charge delivered by the Bishop of Bombay at his recent visitation has been published by Messrs. Thacker and Co., together with a verbatim report of the proceedings at the Diocesan Conference, as a supplement to the January number of the *Bombay Diocesan Record*. The *Record* contains an interesting and very informing article by the Rev. J. H. Lord on the Jews in India, and particularly in the Diocese of Bombay.

MONSR. AGLIARDI will be received in the church of St. Andrew at Bandora to-morrow at 7 a. m. An hour later his grace will say mass in the chapel of Our Lady of the Mount on the Bandora Hill, followed by *Te Deum* for the safe arrival of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon in England. The ceremony will be closed by the benediction of the Holy Sacrament, given by the Delegate.

MR. EDWARD TYRRELL LEITH has had the title of Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy conferred upon him by His Gracious Majesty King Humbert.

WHEN the Government break up in March, the Public Works Minister will make a short tour in Central India to inspect the newly opened Itarsi-Bhopal Railway, and will also visit the works of the Kutni-Umaria coal-field.

THE bronze medals struck in commemoration of the Calcutta Exhibition are now being distributed by the Bengal Government to the members of the Committees and the officers who were connected with the exhibition. In the note accompanying the medal, the Lieutenant-Governor "cordially acknowledges the services" of those who promoted the success of the enterprise.

SIMLA is to have a new Foreign Office. The plans and estimates have already been sanctioned. The new buildings, we are told, will be raised on the site of "Prospect," close to the present hired office which, every one knows, is a wretched tumble-down affair, quite unworthy of a department of the Government of India.

IT is probable that Mr. Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, will shortly proceed home on sick leave. It is believed that Mr. Tawney will be appointed to act for him.

IT is well known that, so far as the passenger traffic is concerned, the largest contribution to the revenue of the railway companies is made by third-class passengers; yet singularly enough hardly any provision has been made for their comfort. There is now, however, some likelihood of their lot being made happier by the provision of retiring accommodation—a reform which has been needed for a long time past. It is understood that the Government of India will issue a Resolution on the subject shortly. Other improvements in third-class carriages might be made with advantage.

THE Lahore paper says:—"Letters from Rawalpindi state that the Court, which has now practically finished its labours, has evidently gone into the matter in which General Marter and Major Rodgers are concerned, most thoroughly; sitting every day till nearly seven in the evening. Our correspondent adds that, judging from what is said in well-informed circles, General Marter will be none the worse for the inquiry, the charges made not being such as would injure his character, or lead to further proceedings—at least against him. Whether anyone else will suffer, remains to be seen. It is said that the episode in which a horse and a subaltern figured—the only part of the story that was doubtful—turns out to be of no consequence. However, this is only hearsay, though we fancy it will turn out pretty correct."

WE have heard a good deal recently about the "deplorable condition" of the Mahomedans in India, and they certainly do appear to be backward, as regards education, when compared with other Indian peoples. Thus of the ten students who have successfully passed the final examination of the Punjab University not one is a Mahomedan; and of the sixteen who have qualified by the first examination, four only belong to the faith of Islam. Two of these, however, are among the first four in the order of merit. A perusal of the report of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, which we published a few days ago, does not show that their education is in a much more advanced state in this Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENT of a home paper with the Boundary Commission is improving the mind of the British public with stories that Indian journals would hardly dare to print. Speaking of the vultures of the desert betwixt Nushki and the Helmund, he tells how one of the party played a cruel joke on these unsophisticated birds. "Lying down on a sandhill he waited patiently till his motionless body attracted the attention of the vulture scouts, who, after signalling to their brothers, came swooping down upon him. They were disagreeably surprised to see their expected prey get up and walk away." "What an impressive idea does it give us of the solitude of the desert," exclaims a contemporary, "where the fowls of the air can be taken in in this way. Those vultures can have never seen so much as a sleeping coolie. How much would they have to learn from a civilised Indian kite, who will not even take a piece of meat with a string tied to it, from inherited fear of fish-hooks or other ambush!"

THE floods which recently swept down the Nari river and alarmed the engineers in charge of the Sind-Peshin Railway are described as being such as usually occur during the rains, and at present no explanation is forthcoming of these "spates" in the month of January. If there had been heavy local rain a rapid rise in the river would have been expected and guarded against; but as this was not the case, the stream worked its will without let or hindrance, and considerable damage was done to the railway. Three times the river rose in rapid flood, and the furious torrent poured through the gorges in the hills with terrific force. The open foundations of masonry-work were swamped; temporary rail-crossings were smashed up; while the pumps, cranes, boilers, and engines used in bridge-making were swept away. Large quantities of cement were also carried off by the torrent, and the loss of material and plant must cause the works to be delayed for some little time. The Allahabad paper learns that the piers of the bridges are quite uninjured, although the excavations around them were unprotected; and the engineering staff are now doing their utmost to push on the work with such resources as they have still at hand. Floods of this kind are never expected during the cold season, and hence the damage done is greater than would have been the case had a rapid rise of the Nari River been anticipated.

THE amount of India tea exported from Calcutta in December was 7,157,796lbs., as against 8,587,810lbs. in December, 1883, and 5,764,887lbs. in 1882. The exports to Great Britain from 1st May to 31st December were 50,795,180lbs., and in the corresponding periods for the two previous years they were 47,397,247lbs. and 42,193,623lbs. To Australia and New Zealand we exported 271,454lbs. in December last, and 848,972lbs. from 1st May to 31st. December. For America in December the corresponding figures were 12,056lbs. and 61,104lbs. The total exports from 1st May to 31st December were 51,942,345lbs., as against 47,956,306lbs. in 1883, and 45,252,509lbs. in 1882. In spite, therefore, of the fact that the half-yearly exports to the Australian Colonies were far short of the amount despatched in 1882 (2,251,062lbs.), the trade as a whole shows a very considerable advance.

THE ambitious Herr Bandmann, has published in America a book descriptive of his travels, with the title "An Actor's Tour; or seventy thousand miles with Shakespeare." Herr Bandmann visited, besides India, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Ceylon, China, the Hawaiian Islands, and America. An American paper says the book is interesting. It should be amusing if the writer has faithfully recorded all his adventures and experiences. For instance, the visit to Calcutta, says a local paper, might be made to afford a very readable chapter. It would also be interesting to know what Herr Bandmann thinks of Bombay. We all know what Bombay thought of Herr Bandmann.

INTELLIGENCE received at New York from Panama states that an engagement between the Government steamer Ecuadouan and the rebel vessel Huacho has been fought off Las Cruzitas. The latter vessel captured the Ecuadouan, and it is said that 400 persons were killed and wounded. Another Government steamer subsequently succeeded in recapturing the Ecuadouan, from the rebels. It is stated that there have been some encounters on land between the force of the Government and the rebels, in which several persons have been killed and wounded.

THE will (dated April 21, 1880) of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, P.C., M.P., late of No. 51 The Lawn, South Lambeth, and of No. 18, Brookside, Cambridge, who died on Nov. 6 last, was proved on the 13th ultimo by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the widow, Miss Sarah Maria Fawcett, the sister, and Samuel Garrett, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £9,500. The testator gives £100, the copyright of all his books and literary works, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects to his wife; £1,000 between his children; £50 to his said sister; and the residue of his property, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his children.

THE *Economist*, in summarising the reports of the principal Indian railways for the past year, shows that on the eight principal lines the total receipts amounted to 6,346,480*l*, being a decrease as compared with 1883 of 315,117*l*, or rather under 5 per cent. The expenses, on the other hand, were only reduced to an insignificant extent, and as a consequence the net receipts fell off no less than 301,508*l*, or nearly 8 per cent. A few lines have done well, viz., Bombay, Baroda, &c., Madras, Oudh and Rohilkund, and South Indian, their increased earnings being accompanied in most instances by savings in expenditure. On the other hand, the two great lines, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula, have lost heavily, and, unfortunately, it has not been found possible to cut down the expenses materially. In fact, the first-named company shows an increase under this head, although the earnings have declined 151,709*l*. The decrease in earnings is very largely due to the falling-off in the shipments of wheat to Europe.

A TREMENDOUS explosion of gunpowder has occurred at a gunsmith's shop at Kralup, in Bohemia. Three houses were destroyed, three persons were killed outright, and nine others sustained mortal injuries.

IT is reported from Cracow that in Russian Poland several Catholic convents of the Sisters of Charity have been closed by the Government. The reasons are said to be that they did not treat Russian patients as well as Polish, and that, moreover, they tried to make proselytes.

THE *Fanfulla* says that news has been received at the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs confirming the news of the massacre in Abyssinia of the Italian traveller Bianchi and his companions, Diana and Monari, by the Danakil tribes. No trace of the actual murderers has been discovered.

DR. PRICE, the Welsh Druid, has again made himself conspicuous by his cremationist eccentricities. His latest freak has been the cremation of a bull thirteen years old, called Morgan Apis, to which the Druid was peculiarly attached. The proceedings lasted nine hours, and the field where the cremation was carried out was crowded with spectators, some of whom remained until midnight.

A SWORD duel between Austrian and Russian naval officers, in which both were seriously wounded, has just taken place in the neighbourhood of Vienna under the following circumstances:—An Austrian officer had been present *incognito* at the recent manœuvres of the Russian navy at Cronstadt. On his return he published, in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a severe criticism of what he had seen, passing an unfavourable judgment on both men and material of the manœuvring squadron. This article was discussed the other day in a company of officers where a Russian belonging to the imperial navy happened to be present. He took offence at something that was said by an Austrian, and sent him his seconds the next day, with the result above stated.

SENHOR FONTES PEREIRA DE MELLO, the Premier it of Portugal, has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the draft of a supplement to the Constitution which will have the effect of modifying certain of the articles. The most important of the projected reforms has reference to the Chamber of Peers, which, it is proposed, shall henceforth be composed of 100 life peers, appointed by the King, and 50 elected by an indirect process. Both the life and elected peers are to be chosen from the same social classes. The elected portion of the Chamber may be dissolved by the King. Another amendment relates to Papal briefs, which will henceforth require the express sanction of the Executive Power. The right of petition and public meeting is also dealt with, the provisions of the Constitution on the subject being made more explicit.

HERE are some examination absurdities—*bona fide* answers to questions set in recent examinations which appear in the *Journal of Education*:—(1) "First they made the Apostles' Creed, but no one would believe it, so they made the Nicene Creed, and some didn't believe it, then they made the Athanasian Creed, and that no one could help believing;" (2) "William Pitt began life by playing the cornet in the Blues;" (3) "Dryden was a man in high position, Pope lower, Johnson was still lower. Johnson was a frequenter of the Cock Tavern in the Strand;" (4) "Zacharias and Elizabeth had a son named John. When he grew older he had his head cut off to please a young lady." Men, says a cynical commentator, have had their heads turned "all on account of a lady," but cut off—never at least by their own consent.

THE second anniversary of Gambetta's death, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, serves to suggest a useful lesson in political perspective. "Two years ago we were all calculating the enormous difference that Gambetta's death would make to France, and reflecting how much the French Republic owed to the inspiration of a single man. To-day what one sees is that the Republican form of government was never so firmly established as at the present moment. Two years ago no one foresaw the position which M. Ferry would make for himself, the adroit way in which he would rise on the reputation of his old antagonist, the degree to which responsibilities and necessities would develop his powers. When Mr. Gladstone retires into private life, people will say much the same as was said in France when Gambetta died two years ago, but what has happened in that country in the interval should be corrective, if not altogether consolatory."

ON Christmas Eve the Cardinals in Rome offered to the Pope the customary good wishes of the season. The Pope said in reply that he had witnessed with "bitter sorrow" the liberty and impunity with which heretical Protestant doctrines were diffused. "It rent his heart to see that, under the protection of the public laws, heterodox churches were multiplied, and that it was permitted to strike openly in Rome at the most precious unity of the Italians—religious unity—by the insane attempts of those who arrogated to themselves the impious mission of founding a new Church for Italy outside the Rock of Christ." The Pope also remarked that there were other new and grave reasons for fearing for religion and the Church. A Bill to permit divorce had been laid before Parliament—a law which would debase the sacrament of marriage to a civil contract and degrade and humiliate women. He prayed that the Church might see better times, but had great fears so long as the present condition of things endured.

B. V. R. ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores made in matches VIII. and X. in the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association at Coorla yesterday:—

MATCH VIII.

	200	500	600	Total.
Vol. G. B. Stacey	25	32	26	83
Lance-Corpl. E. Thomas	29	28	26	83
Vol. C. Major	24	28	28	80
" T. Thomas	25	28	27	80
" J. B. Brown	23	29	25	77
Corpl. C. H. Buttler	30	25	21	76
Capt. R. S. Brown	27	25	23	75
Corpl. J. McQueen	22	26	24	72
Vol. W. Watkins	25	23	24	72
Colr.-Sergt. W. F. Melvin	26	23	23	72
Vol. H. Black	26	19	21	66
Lance-Corpl. T. M. English	22	20	24	66
Vol. T. F. Evans	15	26	22	63
Sergt. J. W. Fairbairn	26	18	18	62
Vol. A. Irvine	17	25	18	60
Sergt. C. Fido	14	14	12	40

MATCH X.

	700	800	Total.
Vol. W. Stephens	25	24	49
Colr. Sergt. W. F. Melvin	24	21	45
Vol. T. Thomas	20	24	44
Colr. Sergt. N. Devlin	21	23	44
Vol. A. Irvine	17	26	43
Sergt. W. Boylett	20	23	43
Sergt. D. J. Sharp	24	17	41
Lance Corpl. E. Thomas	21	19	40
Vol. S. Myer	20	19	39

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.—The barometer has fallen over the Punjab, the upper part of the N. W. Provinces, Bombay, and nearly the whole of the peninsula; but risen over Bengal, Burma, the Central Provinces, and most stations in Central India and Rajputana. The readings are highest in Sind and lowest on the west coast, so that the general distribution is much the same as that of yesterday, except that the local low pressure area over Western Bengal has disappeared. The wind has returned to the northward over Bengal, and now blows from about the normal direction. Generally the temperature has on the whole fallen. Slight showers have fallen at Calcutta and Sibsagar, but this morning the weather is everywhere fine, and the amount of cloud low. The air also has become much drier over the greaters part of India.

Jan. 22.—During the past twenty-four hours pressure has decreased in Sind and increased elsewhere. The rise amounts to about one-quarter of an inch at Sibsagar, to about one-sixth in Northern Bengal and to about one-tenth over the remainder of Northern India; but in the Peninsula the increase is slighter. A large area of high pressure overlies Northern India, where readings are very considerably above the average of the month. The wind is somewhat variable in direction, blowing from the northward over Bengal, but from the south-east on the Circars coast and over the Central Provinces. Cloudy skies are reported from the Punjab, but fine bright weather prevails elsewhere, and the only rain reported is from Sibsagar. Low minimum temperatures were recorded in different places this morning, more particularly in Rajputana and North Bengal; and the temperature has on the whole fallen, except in the Punjab and the Carnatic.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,140,820
Remitted from 1st April, 1884, to 17th Jan., 1885	9,461,500
Balance to be remitted from 18th Jan. to 31st March, 1885	4,679,320

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that "Vegetarian" has written such a straightforward letter in your last issue, relating to the question of the diet of Europeans in India. There is no getting over the fact that most of our fever, ague, and liver complaints are distinctly, in hot climates, attributable to intemperance in eating and drinking, and especially to the use of flesh as food and alcohol as drink. Both are absolute luxuries, and are injurious in proportion as they are used. As a proof that man is able to live and prosper without the use of stimulating food, we have only to look around and see the splendid physique which, in spite of early marriages, characterises the native races, who, in the majority of cases, are absolute vegetarians, withheld by social custom and religion from the use of alcohol, and from slaying for food any "living thing that breathes." Perhaps the best testimony of vegetarians is, that three-quarters of the human race are in the main and by choice vegetarian in their diet, and apparently suffer less than those who eat flesh and use alcohol. When we view the diseases which Europeans inevitably are heir to in hot climates, if they use stimulating food, and drink to excess; when we consider the un-economical expenditure of hard-got means to satisfy an essentially gross and luxurious taste which is contrary to the nature of man as he once was, and as he is to be in the golden age to come, we are inclined to ask why is this consumption of slain carcases, so closely allied with our own; this wanton propagation and cruel destruction of animal life which every dictate of reason and conscience in man abhors, and looks upon as unholy. We understand why Eastern customs, and still more Eastern religions, have, as a rule, forbidden the use of flesh food and alcohol (which two go together, as the one cannot be used to any extent without the other). The reason being that apart from the sacred nature of life, both are essentially injurious to the body, mind, and soul of man, and ought to be used, if at all, sparingly, as if only by forced necessity. The social customs of native races relating to diet have much to teach Europeans, and are well worthy of a close study. Perhaps when white men and races have suffered a while, they will learn, as many are learning, and as necessity will in the long run force on society, that simplicity of tastes and life is the secret of a long life and a happy one. Pythagoras' great motto was "Fix on that course of life which is best, custom will make it most delightful." Some interest has been excited of late years in England on the use of wheat meal bread (brown bread), the real staff of life, in the place of the white loaf, termed by some "pale death." It is now obtainable in most of the bakers' shops in England. This is one of the essentials to a vegetarian diet, which consists mainly of fruit and bread, and not of vegetables as some would fancy. I should be glad to know where this bread can be got in Bombay. As one who wishes to follow the right way of living, if circumstances and social custom permitted, I should be glad to know of any who are vegetarians, and see if a society could not be formed. The editor has my address.

Jan. 23. VERITAS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter in your to-day's issue under the head of "The Secret of Health," I will be obliged if your correspondent "Vegetarian" will refer me to some leading works on vegetarianism.

A WOULD-BE VEGETARIAN.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

A FEW HINTS TO THE MUNICIPAL HALL COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The committee appointed to select the best design for the Municipal Hall is now working. I take this opportunity to throw out a few practical hints. The most important point in deciding upon the merits of each design, is whether the design fulfils the condition regarding cost as laid down in the instructions. Any design which exceeds the fixed amount should be laid aside, no matter how good it may be in other respects. It is not difficult to conceive that many of the competitors must have been obliged to omit some of the most beautiful but expensive features from their designs, fearing lest any excess in cost might be considered a right cause for the rejection of their designs. Had the limit of cost been, say, 10 lakhs, the accommodation being the same, it is very plain that every one of the designs received would have shown more expensive features and ornamentations. It would be unfair to give preference to a competitor only because he has broken the condition specially laid down, and thereby has been able to give more beautiful features to his design. Such a course would simply be a premium for breaking, not observing, the conditions laid down for the guidance of the competitors, and would be contrary to all sense of justice and fair play. The next important point is, whether each design is accompanied by a specification and adetailed estimate of the cost as required. The preparation of the estimate is not an insignificant matter. Many of the competitors have devoted considerable time to it, and without a detailed estimate the exact cost of a design cannot be known. Those competitors who have not submitted a detailed estimate of their design, have obviously two advantages over others who have done so, viz., they must have managed by taking out the cubical contents of their design (an easy work), and taking so much per cubic foot, to arrive at the approximate cost. In doing this, they must, indeed, have taken such a rate as suited their purpose. It may be stated that the rate per cubic foot is not at all to be depended upon. For instance, the rate per cubic foot in the case of the architectural buildings in Bombay has varied from 5½ annas to 10 and 11 annas. This difference leaves a wide range of rates to choose from, to suit one's own purpose, irrespective of the amount of ornamentation shown in the design. A detailed estimate alone can give one an idea of the probable cost of a building. But even supposing the latter surmise be incorrect, it would be extremely unfair to give advantage to those who have not troubled or gone to the expense of getting out their quantities by a surveyor in full detail over those who have, and the only fair way of dealing in the matter should be to lay the latter's design aside, as they have not adhered to one of the important conditions laid down. The third important point that calls for special remark, is the condition laid down on the 4th page of the instructions, that the hall and offices are to be so designed as to allow of the office being built independently of the latter, but that the two should have the appearance of one building. This condition must have puzzled a good many competitors in arranging the plan, considering the irregular shape and scantiness of area of the site. For the same reason as that given above, those designs that do not fulfil this condition must be laid aside, irrespective of their other merits. Particular attention to the floor adopted in the respective designs is invited. In each floor chunam is much cheaper than a Minton tiled floor, and is much less durable and quite unsuited for public buildings. The difference in cost of these floors is so great that it amounts to more than half a lakh of rupees for the whole building, a point worth consideration. Whether the accommodation required on each floor is complied with in each design; whether the water closets and lavatories are outside the corridor walls as required, is another point of importance in a public building. It might be argued that this or that modification would do. If any modification were to be allowed, such ought to have been clearly stated in the instructions. The designs which have not observed these must be laid aside and rejected. The designs submitted are arranged in accordance with the shape of the site. As this latter has been since considerably modified, it is pretty certain that not one of the designs can now be carried out on the site now enclosed, and it is almost impossible to make any large modification, without which they could not be made to suit the new site. It appears pretty certain, then, that an altogether new design will have to be got up for the building, and that each and every one of the designs received must be laid aside; but this question of change of site is of subsequent date, and should not at all come in the way in deciding the fate of the competitors, to the three best of whom the Municipality is bound in honour to give the prizes. Not the competitors, but others, are responsible for accepting the modification in the shape of the site after the competitors, designs had been submitted on plan of site issued by the Municipality. However, this fact, viz., that the change in the site will render it necessary to have a new design prepared, makes it more imperative that since not one of the designs that will receive the prizes is to be carried out, a fair and evenhanded justice should be dealt out to all, irrespective of any special merits which any of them may possess by having broken one or other of the main conditions laid down for the guidance of the competitors.

PRACTICAL.

*** On one point at least "Practical" is very unpractical. Why should a building every way suitable except on the point of cost as laid down in conditions framed under a misapprehension, be laid aside, and some one less suitable be chosen? The Municipality never bound itself to take the lowest or any design. It is perfectly free to do the best it can for the citty in the matter.—ED., *B. G.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. Geo. Anderson.
For Brindisi—Captain Macintire.
For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. C. Veale and two children.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE "QUEEN EMPRESS" DESIGN FOR THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

WE give the general remarks by the author of the designs bearing the above device, being approved by the Committee of the Corporation:—

STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

As the author proposes to adopt a modification of an Eastern phase of art, it may not be out of place to glance briefly at the history of the most remarkable works of Indian Architecture.

In the ancient buildings of Guzerat, Kattywar, and the North-Western Provinces, both religious and civil, we have an art perfect for the purposes for which it was designed, true in principle, exquisite in form, and in the author's opinion, second to no art in the world but that of ancient Greece. Indian art, like all perfect phases of art, possesses these attributes by virtue of its slow growth, that process which alone admits of the careful selection and rejection of forms by thousands of workmen, patiently toiling on fixed principles for hundreds of years. In early days, this art, like most others, was purely religious. When the Mahomedans conquered the country, they were so struck with the exquisite beauty of the Jaina works that they pulled down temples, not to destroy them, but to build them up again piece by piece according to their own fancy; thus aided by the hands of the same cunning craftsmen, a flexibility was infused into these works which they could not have gained otherwise. New forms sprung up with new requirements, to be adorned by the wealth of ornament perfected by the Jains. They in their turn, were quick to perceive and adopt in their own works the picturesque phases of Mahomedan art, and thus the two styles became naturally and permanently blended. Later on in the marble works of upper India, Italian and Western forms of art began to overlay the pure styles; sound building principles gave way to mere picturesqueness, until, in such a building as the Taj at Agra, we have a stupendous jewel in which both architectural truth and skill are lost, amid considerations of costliness and effect.

In the design submitted, the author has selected Hindoo of a very pure type, merely adding such Mahomedan forms as expediency demanded in positions duly sanctioned by usage. With regard to details, the enthusiastic admirer of old work will be grieved to find many familiar forms omitted or pared down so as to be scarcely recognizable; but this, alas, is inevitable. It would be impossible in these days and, indeed, scarcely desirable to reproduce archæological specimens of old work; at the same time, the author has endeavoured to grasp the spirit of the past, and to work, not indeed as giants worked but rather as they would have worked now beset with nineteenth century difficulties.

ADAPTABILITY TO CLIMATE.

In both Greek and Hindoo Architecture, the simple trabeated form of verandah at once affords the maximum of light, air and shade. It is not improbable that the addition of the sunshade to every entablature would have been adopted by a Greek architect practising in India; this would have led naturally to other modifications. A comparison of the two sections of verandah is extremely interesting. Whether the two have had a common origin is probably now beyond the reach of investigation; but that the two can be mixed to produce sublime effects is proved beyond doubt by the most remarkable building of this century, the new Courts of Justice in Brussels, where we find a European architect earnestly studying the works of the Hindoos, and introducing wholesale Hindoo features into Greek art with acknowledged fine effect. It is curious to see this wealth of art, these mines of genius so neglected in their own country. While paying a tribute of gratitude to the eminent architects who have done so much to adorn and beautify Bombay, and who are engaged in forcing so successfully the growth of a northern plant, it may be noted that the present occasion seems peculiarly fitted to turn a kindly eye on the luxuriousness of the tropical glories which surrounded us.

The author would of course concede to the Gothic and Rennaissance styles (in suitable climates) a power of expression and refinement of detail unknown to Hindoo art, the result of a more energetic and exhausting process of rejection and selection; but these styles modified to suit an Indian climate are seldom more than skin-deep. We have generally a screen work of construction before the building proper; and if this cage or shell were to be stripped off, in many cases we should discover a kernel out of keeping with its shell and not always architectural. This difference between the nut and the shell invariably receives emphasis by incongruous roofing flat or pitched as expediency demands. Hindoo architecture, on the other hand, naturally possesses the continuity of indigenous art and the external walls by means of the exquisite *jalli* work peculiar to the style, may be made to possess any degree of solidity from the slender tall columns entirely open to the elaborately perforated wall.

An examination of the designs will show that the author is not putting forth these views as mere generalizations, but as the result of twenty-five years' architectural practice in this country.

COST.

1. Estimated cost of offices	Rs.	3,88,000
2. Estimated cost of hall	"	2,05,000
3. Estimated cost of revised design of hall	"	1,05,000
Cost of the whole undertaking Nos. 1 and 3 combined	"	4,93,000
Cost of the whole undertaking Nos. 1 and 2 combined	"	5,93,000

THE following were the general instructions for the guidance of competitors for the honour of designing the new Municipal Buildings:—

For elevations, plans and sections the scale adopted should be 8 feet to 1 inch.

No perspective drawings will be allowed to compete, but elevations, tinted in Indian ink, sepia or with the shadows and openings etched, will be admitted.

The drawings to be submitted to competition shall include general drawings, plans, elevations and sections, furnishing sufficient detail to enable the work to be carried out if it is required to do so without further reference to the architect.

The design must be accompanied by a specification, describing the class of material and workmanship to be employed, and also by an estimate of the cost based on the schedule of rates supplied by the Municipal Commissioner.

Each drawing of every set must be distinguished by the motto, seal, *nom de plume*, or other device of the competitor, and also must have inscribed upon it the estimated cost of the whole work.

A sealed letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay must accompany each set of drawings, enclosing the name of the owner of the motto, seal, device, &c. No such letter will be opened until the result of the competition has been determined.

The architect is free to adopt whatever style of architecture he may think proper, provided the building is suited to the climate and to the uses for which it is required.

All external walls to be constructed with either rubble stone and lime masonry faced with blue basalt or with yellow ditto (Coorla stone.) The class of masonry to be used in the facework is left to the discretion of the architect.

Prices are given in the Schedule of Rates for—Fine ashlar, rough-tooled ashlar, rustic ashlar, chamfered ashlar, ashlar block in course, uncoursed rubble masonry, coursed rubble masonry, and random rubble masonry.

External mouldings may be made of either of the above or of Porebunder stone (a white coarse sandstone) or of Ahmedabad or Poona red sand-stone.

Internal walls may be constructed with blue basaltic rubble or with bricks plastered with lime plaster.

The best teak shall be employed in all timber work throughout the building. As plaster ceilings are not suitable to the climate of Bombay, architects should provide for other materials where ceilings are necessary.

Roofs shall be covered with tiles or if flat with other materials at the option of the arcitect. Slates or corrugated iron will not be allowed. If tiles are adopted, planking must be provided underneath them.

The minimum floor accommodation which must be provided for the Municipal Office, exclusive of passages, verandahs, and staircases, &c., is 3,076 square yards.

The ground floor must provide accommodation for the following offices; but no objection will be taken to other offices being provided on this floor should the architect find it necessary to do so.

Ward office, 70 square yards; Town duty office 70; Assessor's office 45; Assistant office 45; Assistant clerks' office 375; Health Officer's office 70; Health Officers' establishment 300; Health Officer's laboratory 56; General record-room 300; Store-room 70; Clerks' water-closets 35; Servants' latrines and urinals:—6 seats for latrines, 10 seats for urinals, 40 to be detached.

The total area of ground floor, exclusive of passages, verandahs, staircases, latrines, is 1,401 square yards.

Should the architect find it inconvenient to provide the whole of this accommodation on the ground floor, the rooms set apart for the Health Officer and for his establishment may be located on the upper floors: but if possible, the arrangements should be as given in the above list.

The accommodation to be provided on the first and other floors is as follows:—

UPPER FLOORS.

Municipal Commissioner's Department.—Municipal Commissioner's office 100 square yards; Office for 2 assistants 45; Office for Municipal Commissioner's clerks 160.

Executive Engineer's Department.—Office of drainage department 300 square yards; Executive Engineer's office 50; Resident Engineer's office 50; Office of Water Works Department 250; Deputy Executive Engineer's Office 50; Office of Roads and Building Department 250; Assistant Engineer's Office 50.

Controller's Department.—Controller's office, 70 square yards; Controller's establishment 300. Total upper floors of office 1,675; Municipal Hall, say 80ft. by 40ft., 356 square yards; Office of the Clerk to the Corporation 50; Office of the Clerks 70. Total area of Hall 476.

The area of the Municipal Hall should not be less than 356 square yards, (*i.e.*, 80ft. by 40ft.) It should be provided with a spacious stone stair case, two Committee rooms not less than 45ft. by 18ft. or 90 square yards, a special entrance and porch. It is suggested that the two Committee rooms and the offices should be on the ground floor below the hall, or on a level with and adjoining it, or otherwise situated as to be immediately accessible from the hall.

The Municipal Offices and Hall should be so designed that the former may be built independently of the latter, but the two should have the appearance of one building.

The plinth of the buildings should in no case be less than 2' 6" above the level of the roads on each side, which may be taken as 18 inches above the level of the proposed building site. No foundations will be required to be taken down to a greater depth than 6 ft. from the level of the building site.

No vaults or cellars should be constructed in the basement of the building. The whole area of the ground floor must be paved with stone, tiles, or concrete on a solid earth foundation.

It is important to provide spacious verandahs of from 10 to 14 feet wide in front of all external walls except those facing the north. On the ground floor, easy access to the various offices should be secured by means of minor entrances from outside at various places along the verandahs in addition to the general entrance.

The general entrance must be provided with a covered porch large enough to shelter two carriages and horses.

The office latrines and urinals should be placed as far from the main building as possible, and must be provided with a covered way.

Care should be taken to arrange the openings of the building so as to admit, as much as possible, of the prevailing winds (*vide* plan of site). To secure good ventilation all external openings should be in the form of doors, and should be as large and as numerous as possible.

Rooms to be occupied by heads of departments must be provided with a retiring room fitted up with a lavatory, urinal and a water-closet. The retiring rooms should, if possible, be built projecting into the verandahs so as to be outside the external main walls.

The architect should provide minor staircases at various points of the building.

The main staircases of the offices and hall should be designed with a view to rendering them fire-proof.

A premium of Rs. 5,000 will be awarded to the most approved design, Rs. 3,000 to the second most approved design, and Rs. 2,000 to the third. But the Municipal Commissioner will not bind himself to pay any or either of the premia until he has satisfied himself that the estimates are at least approximately accurate, and no prize will be awarded for a design unless it fairly fulfils the conditions laid down, and is of recognised artistic merit.

All the designs admitted to the competition will be submitted to public inspection from the date of submission until the 30th day of November 1884.

All plans should be addressed to (E.C.K. Ollivant) the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be submitted to his address not later than 12 o'clock noon of the 6th day of November next.

FORECAST OF THE LINSEED CROP.

THE following is a copy of a letter, dated January 13th, from the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner:—

I have the honour to submit the forecast of the outturn of the 1885 linseed crop in these Provinces. The reports for six districts are still outstanding, although due in my office by January 5; but I think it better to make no further delay on their account, although they include the districts of Nagpore and Raipore, which are, perhaps, the two most important linseed producers in the Provinces. The district reports are, on the whole, very favourable. Linseed is sown three weeks earlier than wheat, and did not therefore suffer to the same extent as wheat from the early cessation of the monsoon rains. It is reported from two districts that there is a decrease in area owing to the ground having become too hard for sowing, but this is a great deal more than counter-balanced by a very general increase resulting from linseed having encroached on land ordinarily sown with wheat, and also from its having been sown on land which bore kharif crops during the preceding monsoon months, but which, owing to the excessive rain, failed to give produce. There is also a steady annual increase in the area under linseed owing to the active demand for it. The export of linseed is, next to that of wheat, the most important feature in the export traffic of these Provinces, and cultivation is steadily responding to the demand of the Bombay market. The increase in linseed cultivation is especially marked in districts such as Nagpore, in which much of the soil is not of sufficient depth for the produce of wheat, and where the growth of linseed is increasing at the expense of the cotton and the millet crops. It does not seem extravagant to assume an increase of at least 10 per cent. in the linseed area of the current year. The prospects of the standing crop are also satisfactory. Rain was much wanted for it a month ago, and in some places the plants were beginning to wither. But rain has now very generally fallen, and the crop has immensely benefited. A little harm has resulted in the Raipore district from the ten days of cloudy weather at the end of December, which have been prejudicial to the proper fertilization of the flowers, but, after making allowance for this, a full crop may be expected in Raipore as well as in Bilaspore; and the reports from other districts show that prospects are very nearly, if not quite, up to the average throughout the Provinces.

GERMAN ANNEXATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

THE news of the German annexations in the Pacific has produced the greatest indignation throughout the Australian colonies, and steps were immediately taken to send a united protest to the Imperial authorities. The initiative was taken by Victoria and she was readily joined by South Australia. But New South Wales, though apparently sensible of the gravity of the situation and of the necessity for prompt and emphatic action, seemed disinclined to take joint action with the other colonies, on the ground that no "authoritative report" had been received of the German annexations. Mr. James Service, Premier of Victoria, has forwarded the following memorandum on the subject to the Governor:—

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 20th December, 1884. Memorandum for his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Service begs to draw your Excellency's serious attention to the attached clipping from a second edition of *The Age* newspaper of the 17th inst., headed "German Annexation in the Pacific," also to a clipping from the *Argus* of the 20th idem on the same subject.

The intelligence therein conveyed of definite steps being taken by Germany to annex or establish a protectorate, not only over the more important islands of the Western Pacific, but even in the northern portion of New Guinea, has already created consternation in this community.

2. The surprise thus created is based upon the following facts:—

Your Excellency is aware that the convention which met in Sydney last year, representing the Governments of all the British colonies of Australasia, passed as the first of its resolutions the following, viz.:—

"That further acquisition of dominion in the Western Pacific, south of the equator, by any foreign power, would be highly detrimental to the safety and well-being of the British possessions in Australasia, and injurious to the interests of the empire."

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, writing subsequently to this, namely on the 9th May, 1884, gave this assurance, viz:—"Her Majesty's Government are confident that no foreign power contemplates interference with New Guinea."

Again, in the House of Commons on the 24th October, 1884, the Lord Mayor asked whether the Government had come to an understanding with Germany as to the occupation by the latter power of the northern portion of New Guinea, to which the hon Mr. Evelyn Ashley replied, "The answer is in the negative."

Prior to this, on the 2nd of July, 1883, the Earl of Derby had publicly announced in the House of Lords that it would be regarded as an "unfriendly act," if any other country attempted to make a settlement on the coast of New Guinea.

Further, in the telegram announcing General Scratchley's appointment as High Commissioner to control the New Guinea Protectorate it was stated that he would also be deputy commissioner for portions of New Guinea outside the protectorate."

3. In view of all these assurances, Mr. Service submits that Australian colonists were entitled to rest in perfect confidence that their interest in the neighbouring island of New Guinea was secured by her Majesty's Imperial Government, and it must be supposed that the reported action of a foreign power, if it be a fact, is without the knowledge or consent of her Majesty's Government. Yet the reports are so detailed and circumstantial, and, further so entirely in accord with the published utterances of the German Chancellor, that it seems vain to doubt them.

Mr. Service must, in duty to this colony, represent to your Excellency that not only surprise but indignation will be the feeling here if the reports referred to should prove to be true. That feeling will, no doubt, be intensified by the recollection that when colonists acted in their own interests, and hoisted in her Majesty's name the Union Jack in New Guinea, her Majesty's Government thought fit to repudiate and cancel that proceeding, alleging (to quote from Lord Derby's despatch of 11th July, 1883) that the apprehension entertained in Australia that some foreign power was about to establish itself on the shores of New Guinea appears to have been altogether indefinite and unfounded.

In Mr. Service's communication of 18th June, 1883, to his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Service in referring to this, and urging action by the Imperial Government, represented that:—

"Australia is in this respect fettered in her action by her forming part of the British Empire. She cannot take the course which her truest interest dictates without the authority of the Crown. . . A strong feeling of dissatisfaction will spread throughout these colonies if England, while holding Australia back from acting in her own interests, at the same time neglects to take a step which Australia deems essential to her future security and welfare."

The present position of matters is this:—That Australia is not allowed to act for herself, neither will the Imperial Government act for her; and meanwhile she has to stand by and see territories, the possession of which she regards as essential to her safety and well-being, pass to another power.

As one who strongly cherishes the connection of the colonies with the empire, Mr. Service cannot adequately express the feeling of disappointment which he entertains at the want of response by her Majesty's Government to the aspirations of the colonies.

Whether this report should prove to be true, or whether exaggerated, in either case it illustrates the extreme unwisdom of slighting the perpetual and strong representations which have unceasingly been addressed to the Imperial Government on this subject for the last 18 months.

4. But in the present situation it becomes necessary to consider what is yet practicable. In Lord Derby's despatch of 11th July, 1883, before referred to, it is stated that "if there had been any evidence of the intention, which is said to have been apprehended, of a foreign power to take possession of any part of New Guinea, the views and proposals of the colonial Government could have been placed before her Majesty's Government by telegraph, and if the circumstances had justified immediate action, it could have been taken without a delay of more than a very few hours.

Mr. Service now submits to your Excellency the evidence of the accompanying reports, which can be confirmed or disproved by the commodore on the Australian station. Mr. Service now records the request, already verbally made, that your Excellency will be pleased to telegraph the intelligence to the Secretary of State, with a request that steps may be at once authorised by telegraph to save to Australasia such of the neighbouring islands as are yet available.

5. Mr. Service further asks your Excellency to convey his strong protest, on behalf of the colony of Victoria, against the inaction which gives an open invitation to foreign powers to come and take possession of lands in which no power can be so much interested as the neighbouring and important communities of Australasia.

JAMES SERVICE, Premier.

THE following quotation from an article in the *Melbourne Age* indicates the spirit in which the news of the annexations have been received in Australia:—

As colonists we can conceive of no bargain which can justify such a base surrender to a foreign power of territory that is geographically as much an integral part and parcel of the Australian continent as Phillip Island is a part of Victoria. We have nothing to say against the power which has been fortunate enough to find such an admirable instrument of aggrandisement ready to hand as Lord Derby. In the great game of grab Germany has as much right to take what she can get as any of her neighbours. Colonial expansion being the new card which the distinguished Chancellor who shapes the policy of his Imperial Master has decided upon playing, such a tempting prize as New Guinea was not to be let pass out of mere regard to Australian susceptibilities. Our indignation will be concentrated upon the advisers of the Queen, who not only to all appearance have not moved a finger to protect our claims, but on the contrary have stood by and consented to the act of depredation which has been committed at our expense, and in spite of our earnest protests and entreaties. New Guinea was within our grasp. It was part of our patrimony. Our people were awaiting the signal to colonise it; and without our being consulted, without our having an opportunity of knowing what was going on, we wake up to find that a foreign power has effected a lodgment upon it, and that the whole territory may at any moment be lost to us! What we shall best do to show our resentment must be left to our representatives to deliberate upon. We must of course say or do nothing Quixotic; but we should be untrue to our own reputation, and be placing ourselves in a false light before the world if we did not make an attempt to convince our countrymen at home that we feel deeply the slight that has been put upon us, and the loss of the inheritance out of which we have been jockeyed by a Minister who does not represent us, who is openly indifferent to colonial interests, and who has studiously refused to listen to our remonstrances. Our forefathers would have burned such a Minister in effigy in every market place in the colonies, and if we can contrive any more effectual way of expressing an opinion of him we trust that our rulers will not be slow to adopt it. Germany is evidently bent upon a career of peaceful conquest, which is but poorly disguised under the name of colonisation.

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Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
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SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
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Petit Medoc, Superior	9 8	5 0
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Chateau La Rose	24 0	13 0
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Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
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St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
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Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
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Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 11
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

THE

ROYAL BLEND

SCOTCH WHISKY,

AS SUPPLIED TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for this rare old Scotch Whisky it can now be obtained at their Godowns (8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay), on application to the Godown-keeper, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and also in cases of 8 *Jeroboams.* The latter a specialty.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ALLOWED TO TRADE.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

M. M. MODY & COMPANY, LD.

SHIPCHANDLERS, MILL STORES, HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 200 each, of which a few shares are left unallotted.

THE undersigned have converted their old and long established business into the Jointstock Company in the above name, and they have guaranteed dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for three years.

Intending Subscribers can inspect the Memorandum and Articles of Association at the office of the undersigned, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, where the applications for shares will also be received.

The share list will be closed on the 5th February next.

M. M. MODY & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS.

Pears' Transparent Tablets and Balls, Shaving Sticks, Pinaud's Soaps, Roger and Galet's Savon in great variety, from Ans. 4 to the best quality.

TOILET BRUSHES.

Oval shape Hair Brushes, wood with handles in all sizes, Rs. 1-4, 1-8 and 3-12.
Military Hair Brushes each Rs. 2-12
Military Hair Brushes, per pair in leather case, Rs. 7-15.
Scott's Wire Electric Hair Brushes, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 each.
Bonnet Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Hat and Cloth Brushes from Rs. 1-2 to 3.
Flesh Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Nail Brushes, Ans. 6 to Rs. 1-4 each.
Tooth Brushes, Ans. 10 to Rs. 1-4 each.

COMBS.

White Horn, Buffalo, and Tortoise Shell, Ans. 15 Rs. 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, and 1-14 each,
Fine Tooth Combs, Ans. 15 each, with handle, black, Rs. 1-8 each.

TOILET SUNDRIES.

Bath Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Bath Gloves, Turkish, from Ans. 6 per pair to Rs. 1-8.
Soap Boxes, Metal, Ans. 10, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8.
Sponges, from Ans. 8 to 10 each.
Glove Stretchers, Bone, Rs. 1-4 each.
Shoe Lifts, Nickelplated, Ans. 8 each.
Shoe Lifts with Button Hook, Rs. 1-8 each.

PREPARATIONS FOR HAIR, TEETH, COMPLEXION.

Rhum and Quinquina, per bottle Re. 1.
Rowland's Kalyador, for improving and beautifying the Complexion, Rs. 2-15 per bottle.
Poudre de Riz, per packet Ans. 8.
Veloutine, Rs. 2-12 per box.
Rouge Powder, Ans. 8 per box.
Rouge Cerise for the Lips, per pencil Ans. 8.
Glycerine Tooth Paste, Ans. 9 per pot.
Eyebrow Pencils, Ans. 8 each.
Cosmetique, per stick Ans. 12.

POWDER BOXES.

Metal Powder Boxes, plain and painted, Ans. 10, 12, 15, Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 each.
Porcelain Powder Boxes, very handsomely painted Rs. 1-12, 1-15, 2-12, 3-8 and 3-12 each.
Ormolu Powder Boxes, very handsome and well adapted for presents, of various designs, some with Ormolu Trays and Mirror Tops, some with metal ornamented leaves; Rs. 2-8, 2-12, 3, 3-4, 4, 4-4 and 5 each.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

BEG to notify that in addition to their well-known business as

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

They have established themselves as

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.

They will be glad to give estimates for the entire FURNISHING of HOUSES in every detail, and they guarantee everything of the very best quality.

They have also received a choice stock of

PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

And expect shortly a large consignment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, as well as CARPETS, CRETONNES, SATEENS, and all materials used for the covering of Furniture.

SHOW ROOMS—18, MARINE-STREET, FORT,
STEAM WORKS—TANK BUNDER.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes,

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Albumenized Paper, Dry Plates, guaranteed the best in India. Necessary Chemicals of the best quality fancy back grounds, new and second-hand, from the most competent artists, are always obtainable, as well as studio furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables Balustrades, Stands, Rocks, Grass, imitation Carpets etc., etc.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

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A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.
GASOLINE.
LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.

DEVARENNES & Co. are importers of this admirable substitute for Coal-gas as a light for streets, roads, public and private gardens. It gives a superior light and can be advantageously used where the erection of Coal gas-works is not desired. Special lamps are sold with the Gasoline, and as the lights are fed from reservoirs in the lamps there is only the initial cost of Lamps and Gasoline.

To be seen at SUNKERSETT HOUSE,
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay,

Where all particulars as to cost, consumption, &c., can be obtained.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
REDUCED PRICE LIST

	Per Box of 100.	of 1,000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel Shaped	,, 1 12	,, 16 8
Burmahs	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Manilla Cigars	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Little Devils	,, 3 3	,, 30 0
Dindigul Havanas	,, 1 12	,, 17 0

N. C. DALAL.
6 Church-gate-street. Established 1872.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE

PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Mu[illegible]

FLIES AND BUGS,

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Couper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Moutpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's presses at Mhowa and Bhownuggur.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 19th January, 1885.

THE EMPRESS PINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd February, 1885, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 2nd proximo.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1885.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, of Rs. 5 per share being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd February, 1885, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 2nd proximo.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, & Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a imited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDES are invited for the supply of 300 tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut poonwood or benteak timber. Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders endorsed will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, which must be handed in separately and not enclosed with tender; and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tende

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st January, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LOCAL FUND and PROVINCIAL TOLL BARS and the FERRY FARMS of the Nasik Collectorate for the year 1885-86 (from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the undersigned at 12 o'clock on the 16th February, 1885, in his Office in the Wada called Peshwa's New Wada at Nasik. The acceptance of the final bid is subject to the confirmation of the Collector. Any person wishing to bid at the auction should appear before the undersigned on the date and hour specified, with a certificate signed by a competent Government Officer certifying the amount for which he is solvent. The conditions of the sale of the Tolls will be read out at the time of the auction to the bidders, and their signatures obtained to a memo, stating that they were fully understood securities to the full amount of the bid, will be furnished by the bidder for each Toll and Ferry farm when finally knocked down, and 10 per cent. deposit will be required to be paid on the spot. Particulars regarding the sale can be obtained in the office of the undersigned during office hours, excepting Sundays and holidays.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector.

Nasik, 21st January, 1885.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class .... Rs. 8
2nd do. .... ,, 5
3rd do. .... ,, 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class .... 3 maunds or 240 lbs.
2nd do. .... 2 do. or 160 do.
3rd do. .... 1 do or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Kran" on the following days:—

Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Kran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order.
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office. Ghadechi. 12th January, 1885.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, plete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

H. SAMUEL'S WORLD-FAMED WATCHES!!!

TO THE INHABITANTS OF INDIA.

H. Samuel, whose name has become famous throughout the civilized world as the pioneer of a movement which has caused a revolution in the art of watchmaking, by supplying the public with a watch at first cost direct from the factory—H. Samuel now opens up to the inhabitants, native and European, of this vast peninsula, advantages which have been heretofore offered only to the British public.

H. Samuel is the manufacturer, and is thereby enabled to supply his wonderful watches from the finisher to the wearer's pocket. This saves, in most cases, three profits, which would make the cost of the watch more than double the price which H. Samuel charges.

These watches are all of the best manufacture, made by the most skilled workmen, are elegant in appearance and noted for their durability and marvellous

ACCURACY OF TIMEKEEPING,

supplied to the inhabitants of India at the astonishing price of £2 12s. 6d., which, with the cost of carriage, 2s. 6d., is £2 15s. 0d., or 27½ rupees, for which sum may be obtained, safe by post, securely packed, one of the finest English levers in the world. Unobtainable at £6 6s. 0d. (63 rupees).

Each is fitted with dust and damp-tight cap, in splendid solid silver, English Hall-marked cases, and are undoubtedly a

PARAGON OF PERFECTION.

The accompanying engraving represents our celebrated English Lever of magnificent appearance and most finished workmanship, is fitted with dust and damp-tight cap, very massive English Hall-marked cases, beautifully engine-turned, with shield and garter on back, white enamel dial, gold hands, and sunk seconds. Send for one of these watches, and you will echo the words of thousands who daily send for them from all parts of the world, that they far exceed their highest expectations.

Will keep Exact Time in any Climate.

MANY OF THESE WATCHES ARE NOW WORN IN INDIA, AND GIVE THEIR WEARERS UNBOUNDED SATISFACTION.

H. SAMUEL, being the Manufacturer, is enabled to supply his Marvellous Watches lower than any firm in the World. Under these circumstances it would be a matter of surprise were H. Samuel's name less widely known than it is. In no other firm have the public such security against deception, everything being of special and wonderful value. The reason of H. Samuel's extraordinary success is due to the determination with which he has persevered in what would to other houses be most disastrous—i.e., THE DEMOLITION OF LARGE PROFITS, and so brought the following wonderful watches within the reach of all.

	OUR PRICE.	
The finest English Lever in the world, fitted with dust and damp-tight cap, sterling silver, English Hall-marked cases (stamped). Retail Price, £6 6s.	£2 12s. 6d.	27½ rupees.
Very beautiful Lady's Real Gold Watch, horizontal movements, exquisitely engraved cases, timed to a second. Retail Price, £6 6s.	£3 3s.	32½ „
H. Samuel's Superb English Lever Chronograph, in massive English Hall-marked (Silver) cases, with patent stop action. Retail Price, £10 10s.	£4 17s. 6d.	50 „
H. Samuel's specially-made, True Timekeeper, English Lever Watch, extra massive cases, patent expansion balance, made for rough usage. Retail Price, £8 8s.	£4 4s.	43½ „
Lady's or Gent's very handsome, real silver Watches, horizontal movements, timed to the most astonishing accuracy. Retail Price, £3 3s.	£1 5s.	13½ „

Cost of Carriage, 2s. 6d. extra.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Cut out Coupon below and enclose it with Money Order obtainable at Post Office, and made payable to H. Samuel, General Post Office, Manchester, England. The Watch will be sent on same day as order is received, securely packed, with key, warranty, and full printed instructions at our own risk, and will arrive at its destination with the least possible delay.

> *"BOMBAY GAZETTE" COUPON.*
> **For H. SAMUEL'S Celebrated Watches.**
> On receipt of this Coupon we agree to supply the sender with any of our Watches at the reduced price as above.
> (Signed) H. SAMUEL.
> Lever Watch Factory, 97, Market Street, Manchester.

THE COST OF CARRIAGE TO INDIA IS 2s. 6d. ADDITIONAL ON EACH WATCH = 1¼ RUPEES.

Descriptive pamphlets, containing full particulars and hundreds of astounding testimonials from all parts, with upwards of 500 illustrations, sent to any address gratis.

THE FOLLOWING IS ONE OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:—

Crudgington, near Wellington, Salop,
July 17th, 1884.

Mr. H. Samuel.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you kindly for sending me the catalogue, and for the prompt manner with which you have attended to my order; and as to the watch I might say I am perfectly satisfied with it. But this would not be saying enough. I must say I am astonished, for I never imagined that there was such a watch in the world. I am not a mechanic, but I have been in the habit for many years of examining watches, when out of order, for different parties. This has brought to my notice watches of all grades and prices, but the one you have sent me far exceeds any I have yet witnessed for symmetry, strength, durability, neatness, compactness, and last, though not least, precision of movement.

I must say that to the best of my judgment it stands unrivalled. After six weeks' trial and with the most close and minute inspection I cannot discover that it has varied one second; and as a friend I would say to all who wish to have a good watch, "Send for H. Samuel's True Timekeeper," and you will have a watch that will give you the time to a second, endure your lifetime, and all for a very trifling expense. I remain, yours sincerely,

JAMES TAIT.

Write at once for full pamphlets containing valuable information from wearers of these watches; containing 500 beautiful illustrations and 200 pages. Will be forwarded by next mail following receipt of application. Post free.

H. SAMUEL,
LEVER WATCH FACTORY,
97, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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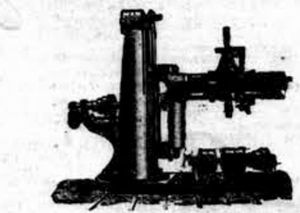

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NOIRINE,

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A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

NOIRINE. TRADE MARK.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
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Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

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IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,—SUPERIOR TO MOST,
Price per doz. qts. Rs. 52
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FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

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The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

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Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is by far the best preparation in the Indian market. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate female or infant. It undoubtedly supplies the want so keenly felt in India of a reliable solution of Phosphorus—a true nervine tonic—which will be found by residents in India who suffer from overtaxed brain and mental work, headache, loss of energy and mental power, to be a safe and marvellous brain restorer, and Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is, par excellence, *the best preparation extant.*

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Prepared by BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, and Sold by all Chemists.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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A [illegible] & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST [illegible]

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For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

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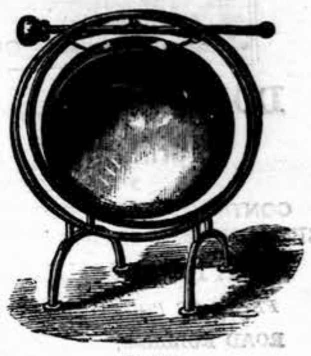

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MATURED BY
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TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

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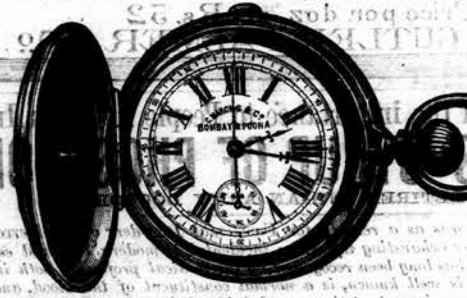

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A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

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